The New-York Times.

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FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Peace Concluded Between New-Grenada and Ecuador.

Trouble Brewing Between Spain and Peru.

Irregularity of the American Consul at Callao.

The Recent Calamity at Santiago de Chili.

Central and South American Affairs.

Arrival of the Ocean Queen with $365,938 in Treasure.

The steamship *Ocean Queen*, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, from Aspinwall Jan. 29, arrived at this port yesterday, putting us in possession of our Central and South American correspondence. The *Ocean Queen* brings $365,938 in treasure, consigned as follows:

Order	$36,340	J. B. Newton & Co	$34,000
H. Cohen & Co	53,000	A. Rich & Bros	12,000
A. S. Rosenbaum & Co	16,000	C. H. Grant & Co	9,000
Wells, Fargo & Co	60,000	J. G. Parker & Son	4,000
Duncan, Sherman & Co	31,321	Neustadter Bros	20,400
Bobell Bros	42,000	M. C. Hawley	5,000
		De Witt Kittle & Co	22,000
Total			$352,059

FROM ASPINWALL.

Order	$800	A. B. Sands	$240
Quigate & Hoffman	2,319	Ramon A Allian	450
Total			$3,009
Grand Total			$365,938

THE UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

Mosquera's Promise Fulfilled—A Treaty of Peace—A Translation of the Document—Affairs in Panama.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Friday, Jan. 29.

When Gen. MOSQUERA, before crossing the *Boussovian frontier, promised his soldiers "an honorable peace or a sure victory,"* he spoke no idle words. His little army of only 3,000 men, in less than a month, fought a general and decisive battle against double their number, planted their banner within a day's march of the enemy's capital, and dictated terms of peace at its very gates. On Dec. 30, the Commissioners of Presidents MOSQUERA and MORENO met at the hacienda of Pensaqui, the first being represented by Señor ANTONIO GONZALES CARAZO, his Secretary of War and Marine, and the last by the Commander-in-Chief of his army, Gen. JUAN JOSE FLORES, where a treaty of peace was signed, a translated copy of which will be found below. Another treaty was also agreed upon abolishing the frontier custom-houses on the River Carchi, so that goods henceforth will be admitted reciprocally free from one territory to the other.

THE TREATY OF PENSAQUI.

The Presidents of the Republic of Ecuador and the United States of Colombia, desiring to end the war which unfortunately exists between the two countries, and to reëstablish peace through the medium of a public treaty, have named as Ministers Plenipotentiary to arrange matters between them, Gen. JUAN JOSE FLORES on the part of Ecuador, and Gen. ANTONIO GONZALES CARAZO, Minister of War and Marine, on the part of the United States of Colombia, who, after having presented the full powers to act with which they had been invested, and after a long conference, agreed upon the following terms:

ARTICLE 1. Peace is reëstablished, and also friendship and alliance between the two Republics; and in *no case shall a resort to arms be had to encompass* justice in the questions and differences that may occur.

ART. 2. The President of Colombia having liberated the chiefs and officers taken in the war on parole, they are released from the obligations that were imposed upon them, and if there be any who are still retained, they shall receive passports to return to their country.

ART. 3. The treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation, celebrated between New-Grenada (Colombia now) and Ecuador on the 9th July, 1856, shall remain in full force, as also such other pacts and conventions between the two countries as have not been abrogated, and do not conflict with the present treaty.

ART. 4. The military forces in the north of Ecuador and in the South of Colombia, shall be reduced to the number necessary to maintain domestic order.

ART. 5. The exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty (which does not need the approbation of the Congress) shall be verified at the hacienda of Pensaqui, within three days from date. *And the additional articles shall be celebrated immediately*, and shall be submitted to the Legislatures of the two countries.

In testimony of which, we, the plenipotentiaries of the two republics, have signed and sealed this instrument at the hacienda of Pensaqui, Dec. 30, 1863.

JUAN JOSE FLORES.
A. GONZALES CARAZO.

This treaty was ratified by President GARCIA MORENO, of Ecuador, next day, and returned to President MOSQUERA for his action. The Panama *Star* says that MOSQUERA also ratified it, but this is an error. He had not given it his sanction at last dates from his camp on the Carchi, to which river he had retired, and where he was encamped on the 7th inst., but no doubt he would do so.

The foregoing treaty, of course, was only the prelude to the more important one so lightly touched upon in the fifth article, and which, unless Gen. MOSQUERA has experienced a wonderful and very sudden change of sentiment, either incorporates Ecuador into the United States of Colombia, or paves the way for such a consummation.

And now that MOSQUERA has finished up his work in Ecuador, the people are anxious to know what means are to be employed to bring Venezuela into the traces. That he will make as easy a conquest of that Republic as he made of Ecuador, his most ardent friends do not anticipate. Venezuela, although impoverished and distracted by a four years' revolution, is stronger and richer than Colombia. She can put many thousands of veteran soldiers in the field, and has many able officers to command them—though it is true she has no man to take the general direction and command, with a tithe of the talent possessed by Gen. MOSQUERA. It is asserted, however, that many prominent persons in Venezuela are in favor of annexation to this Republic—which is not at all improbable, so far as regards the enemies of the present Falcon Government—and it is quite possible that MOSQUERA counts more upon aid in, than he does out of, Venezuela. Others think he will not trouble himself about Venezuela at present, but will turn his attention to Peru, where the possession of the guano islands would give him a full purse with which to pursue his conquests.

As it is a favorite dream of MOSQUERA to make Panama instead of Bogota the Capital of his new Republic of Colombia—it being centrally situated between Ecuador and Venezuela, and it also having the advantage of frequent and rapid communication with all the world—it is quite likely our new Napoleon will make us a visit, on his way to Bogota next month.

We have nothing further about the Presidency. We only know that Señor MURILLO, now Minister to Washington, has been elected, and will be inaugurated in April next, unless Gen. MOSQUERA wishes to retain that position himself, in which case the Congress now in session in Bogota will find an excuse to annul the choice of the States, and to keep MOSQUERA in for a year or two longer.

Gen. MOSQUERA, by decree, has ordered a Doric column, with suitable inscriptions, to be erected in commemoration of his "valiant soldiers and officers" in the battle of Cuaspud, and the distribution of a cross of honor, with different designs, among the warriors who took part in that memorable battle.

PANAMA.

We have but little local news of importance. The news from Ecuador causes but little excitement, as the result was anticipated by everybody. The traders are the best pleased—not that they cared much which whipped, but because peace has been concluded, and trade to the ports of Cauca and Ecuador is again safe and free. When these ports are closed our largest traders have but little to do, except to drum upon their empty desks and grumble at the commercial tax, which they must pay, whether they sell much or little.

A "Fiscal Inspector" at Panama, and another at Aspinwall, have been appointed to collect the export tax on domestic produce, whose commissions are to be eight per cent. The articles taxed are:

Peruvian bark, 4c. per kilogram.
India rubber, 3c. per kilogram.
Valuable timber, 20c. per 100 kilograms.
Dyewood, 1c. per kilogram.
Balsams, gums and resins, 2c. per kilogram.
Tagua, 1c. per kilogram.
Sarsaparilla, 2c. per kilogram.
Mangle and other ordinary timber, 20c. per 12 varas.
Mangle and other ordinary timber, 30c. per 12 alnadas or sesmas.
Mahogany, 60c. per 12 boards.
Cedar and other ordinary timber, 60c. per 12 large boards.
Cedar and other ordinary timber, 40c. per 12 common boards.
Medlar and other timber in blocks, 20c. per meter.

It is more than doubtful if this law does not conflict with the railroad charter, as also with the National Law of 1855.

No more arrests of priests have been made this week. The priest MEJIA, who was thrown into prison for baptising a child, he not having taken the oath required to support the Constitution, has been released on bond. The English priest who performed mass at the hotel, was released on his promise not to offend again, and has gone to California.

The steamship *Moses Taylor*, with the 7,000 kegs of powder brought by the steamship *Philadelphia* from New-York, left Panama on the 20th, the same day the *Golden Age*, of the regular line, left. The *Moses Taylor* will be about twenty days making the passage to San Francisco. The *California*, one of the extra steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, leaves Panama for San Francisco to-morrow, with freight. The *Philadelphia* left Aspinwall for New-York, via Havana, last Sunday. The British trade propellers *Corinthian* and *Mexican* have left Aspinwall for the West Indies and Liverpool, since my last.

U. S. M. war ship *Bacchante* and the United States sloop-of-war *Cyane* are at Panama.

The small-pox has quit us entirely, and it is full time, for it has taken off in six months full 2,000 of our little populations in Panama and on the line of the railway.

The commercial agent's office of the Panama Railroad, in Panama, was robbed last week of $2,100 in gold by a Jamaica servant, called FRANK. He had been six years in the office, and implicit trust was placed in his honesty. He got possession of the key of Mr. CLEMAN, clerk in the office, just as business was closing for the day, and the key not having been missed, FRANK opened the safe at 7 in the evening, and took the train for Aspinwall, which was just starting, with the specie for England. FRANK, no doubt, expected the steamers to go that night or the next morning, before the robbery could be discovered, but in this he was disappointed. He has not yet been taken.

Capt. MARSHALL, one of the passengers by the *Ocean Queen* from New-York to Aspinwall, died in going from the wharf at Panama to the *Golden Age* in the harbor. He had been for some time in a very low *state from consumption. His remains were interred* in the American Cemetery at Panama.

The American ship *John Cottis*, with coals, arrived at *Panama from New-York* yesterday.

IRATARA, the "big Injun," who has done so much in ARIZONA to save white scalps, arrived to-day on the *Orizaba*, and goes to New-York on the *Ocean Queen*.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

Trouble Between Spain and Peru—The Catastrophe at Santiago—The Women Defend the Priests.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Friday, Jan. 29, 1864.

The fine new steamer *Chili*, of the regular British mail steamship line between Valparaiso and Panama, reached Panama on the 19th. Her dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili are to the 1st, and from Lima and Callao to the 13th inst. The *Chili* brings $881,825 in specie, mostly for England. The news, except that from Ecuador, under another head, is not important.

PERU.

There seems to be a little row brewing between Spain and Peru, on account of some alleged assassinations of Spanish subjects in Talambo, the authors of which have not been punished by the Peruvian authorities. The Government of Spain has sent a short, peremptory note, through its Consul at Lima, to the Peruvian Secretary of State, demanding redress, and Admiral PINTON, who, with three Spanish vessels, has been hovering about this coast for the past ten months under the pretence of botanizing, is in the harbor of Callao, to enforce the demand.

Coming from the *Comercio*, printed at Lima, the hotbed of Catholic intolerance and superstition in South America, the following paragraph is significant and striking:

"The victory of Cuaspud, in Ecuador, assures the triumph of MOSQUERA. Consequently, the deluge of Monks and Jesuits among us will be overwhelming. Patience—Egypt was afflicted with seven plagues—Peru with one."

The steamer *Bernardino*, formerly the British mail steamer *New-Grenada*, which I wrote you had been purchased by Gen. MOSQUERA for a war vessel, has not yet gone to sea from Callao. It appears that she hoisted the United States flag, under pretence of being owned by Americans, and applied to Mr. LOVEJOY, United States Consul, for a sea-letter. This, after considerable hesitation, was granted her; but just as she was about going to sea "with passengers" for Guayaquil and Panama, she was retained by the Peruvian authorities. She was undoubtedly bought for and was really in the service of the Government of Colombia, to act against Ecuador, and perhaps other States, and why the United States Consul should have given her his flag, does not clearly appear. He can scarcely have been right in doing so.

There is nothing worth mentioning from Peru, except that guano freights from the Chinches are brisk at £3.15 to £4 to England, and 100 francs to France.

BOLIVIA.

A report that this Republic has bought three old war-vessels in England at public auction, with the object of waging war on Chili on the Mejillone Guano question, has caused a good deal of talk in Bolivia and Chili. Credit is given to the story in Lima, but it was pooh-poohed in Valparaiso.

CHILI.

Twenty-one hundred corpses had been taken from the Church of the Jesuits and interred. The total number of persons lost in consequence of the fire of the 31st December, a similar calamity had nearly befallen the worshipers in the Church of the Lunes. One of the many candles on the altar came in contact with a train of artificial flowers, and although the fire was at once extinguished, there was such great confusion, rushing to the doors, falling and screaming, that the service had to be closed for the night. The municipal project regulating the police of the churches, had become a law, against a strenuous opposition. The article forbidding service before sunrise and after sunset was violently opposed, particularly by the ladies. The Valparaiso *Mercurio* says:

"Numbers of ladies, so admirable in their home sphere, rush to and fro about the streets, to obtain signatures to the petition to the Presidente to veto the law; others clamor about the person of the President, and an unmistakable agitation, has seized upon our female aristocracy. After the commotion, which almost reached insurrection, on the part of the men, the prevailing excitement has taken the contrary direction with the fair sex. Although no one can predict the end of this unnatural war between the sexes, every one can trace its beginning to that dark and cowardly priestcraft which uses weak and confiding woman as the instrument to force superstition and tyranny on the world."

The *Mercurio* in another article says:

"A clergyman of Santiago, hoping to palliate the atrocious imposture of the Virgin Mary's Letter Box, on the score of the alleged purity of the correspondence, defied the Intendente of Santiago, Don FRANCISCO BASCUNAN GUERRERO, to publish the letters penned by young ladies to the Virgin, and destined to be read by Rev. JESUS VALDEZ, discovered by the authorities in the Celestial Letter Box. The Intendente, in his indignant reply, asks how the priest can be so lost to all sense of decency as to suppose he would expose to the world letters that chance had placed in his hands, and thus throw obloquy on some whose errors should be veiled by their awful fate. The Intendente concludes: 'I protest before God against the right the priesthood has usurped of creeping into the sanctuary of the domestic hearth, for the purpose of possessing and *using* the most sacred secrets. In other times the clergy had this pernicious privilege. But now, people begin to see well how deceptive are from that epoch, and what strength the rights of conscience and personal liberty have gained, to strive at this day to revive these ancient practices, which have cost the whole human race so many tears, and are condemned by the unanimous execration of all honest hearts.'"

Large sums have been subscribed by the ladies and other devotees of Santiago to establish a journal to defend "religious interests and the clergy."

Congress, which has so strenuously opposed the President in some important measures and on the budget, has suddenly ceased its opposition, and these measures are now pressed forward with vigor and assured success.

The central line of railway is to be prolonged next year to Curico, a distance of thirty-six miles, at an estimated cost of not more than $2,000,000.

The business in Valparaiso has not improved the past fortnight. Freights of ores to Baltimore from coast ports in British vessels are £4 5s; to Europe £4. Exchange on London, 60 and 90 days, 43¾d@43⅞d. Dollar; Copper $18 12, cash; Regulos $7 65, on shore in a Northern port. Best Flour $9 12, six months. Barley $9 the fanega.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Guatemala* arrived at Panama on the 21st from Central American ports. She has but little cargo for New-York, most of it being destined for England. The dates from Guatemala are to the 10th, Salvador to the 15th, Nicaragua to the 16th, and Costa Rica to the 19th inst. The Central American States are all *quiet, with the exception of Honduras, which is in* confusion, in consequence of the rival claims of three persons for the Presidency in the place of Gen. GUARDIOLA, who was assassinated a year or two since. The present acting President has removed the Capital to the City of Gracias, for greater security in the coming contest.

The new Government of Salvador is doing what it can to gain the confidence of the people, and the newspapers are engaged in ferocious and blackguard diatribes against Ex-President BARRIOS, whose hand they used to lick so meekly when he was their master.

In Nicaragua the transit speculators were waiting the opening of the Managua Congress, to get it to forward their schemes. The New-York Morris Company, represented by J. C. WOODS, Esq., were confident that the contract made with Señor MOLINA at Washington would be ratified. Capt. PIM, the Britisher, who is to make a railroad 220 miles long, was *also confident his case would be heard favorably.*

In Costa Rica the people were gathering in the coffee. The first would be shipped from Punta Arenas about the 2d of February. The crop will be 100,000 quintals. A survey of the Serapiqui River shows that it is navigable for small steamers for about 50 miles, and from its head a good wagon road is to be made to San Jose, the Capital. The Serapiqui, however, has no harbor at its outlet, and has a shoal corral bar at its mouth, on which there is only *seven or eight feet of water, while the San Juan*, by which it is intersected, has scarcely enough water to float a Panama hat, and its bar guarantees to drown anybody who is hardy enough to essay to pass it in a rowboat.

On New-Year's Day, the President gave a grand ball in honor of Mr. MATHEWS, Minister Plenipotentiary of Great Britain for Central America; and Mr. RIOTTE, United States Minister Resident in Costa Rica.

Illinois not Subject to a Draft.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Feb. 6.

Gov. YATES' Proclamation is published to-day. It shows that the balance of men due the Government, under all the calls, including that of October, is but forty thousand four hundred and fifty-nine. An adjusted balance, but not yet credited, of three thousand two hundred and sixty-four men reduces the number to eleven hundred and ninety-five. Independent of this adjusted balance, and exclusive of old regiments reënlisting, our quota on the first day of January was more than filled, as is evidenced by the rolls returned since the last call. In other words, Illinois having under every call exceeded her quota, was not on the first of January, or at any other time, subject to a draft.

The Burning of the Steamer Tyler.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Feb. 6.

Parties supposed to be implicated in setting fire to the steamer *Tyler* have been arrested by the military authorities. Their names are JOHN CLARK, of Louisville; AUGUSTUS OETKER, and S. H. WAITE and wife, of St. Louis; and DELIA HALFUD and JENNIE REED, the two latter mulattoes. They have been a long time running slaves from and kidnapping free negroes in Missouri and selling them here as slaves.

The Newfoundland Telegraph Line.

CONN, N. F., Saturday, Feb. 6.

We had a severe sleet storm on Tuesday night and Wednesday, and the line east of here broke on Wednesday morning. The repairers, after mending several breaks, returned to "Long Harbor" for assistance and material. The wires will soon be again in working order.

Railroad Accident.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 6.

At 12 o'clock to-day a train of cars going into Virginia was precipitated into the Potomac, owing to the draw of the long bridge being open and unperceived by the engineer. The cars were loaded with lumber. Several persons had their limbs fractured, and it is supposed the engineer was drowned.

Dinner to Gen. Burnside.

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 6.

A number of distinguished citizens gave a complimentary dinner to Major-Gen. BURNSIDE, at the Revere House, last evening. A. H. BULLOCK, Speaker of the House, presided.

Death of Ex-Gov. Morton.

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 6.

Hon. MARCUS MORTON, formerly Governor of Massachusetts, died to-day at his residence in Taunton. His age was 80 years.

The Nova Scotian Outward Bound.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, Feb. 6.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, GRAHAM, sailed at 7½ o'clock this evening for Liverpool.

THE FIRE AT COLT'S ARMORY.

Particulars of the Conflagration—Loss Nearly $2,000,000—900 Men Thrown out of Work—One Man Killed.

From the Hartford Courant, Feb. 5.

At about 8½ o'clock yesterday morning, the deep tones of the steam-gong at Colt's armory sounded through the city, and so protracted was its noise that the community generally anticipated the ringing of bells and cries of fire which soon followed. The Fire Department promptly rushed to the scene, and were speedily followed by large crowds of men, women, and children. Those who had friends employed at the armory were foremost in the rush, and wives, mothers, and sisters, with anxious looks, made eager haste to the meadows. We have never witnessed so much excitement on a similar occasion.

THE DISCOVERY.

Work was commenced in the various departments of the establishment at seven o'clock. An hour and a quarter later some of the workmen discovered smoke issuing from the attic of the wing to the main building directly over the polishing room. Investigation showed that the fire was somewhere near the main driving pully, and efforts were at once made to stop its further progress. A number of men proceeded to the attic, fortified with a length of hose, and attempted to let on the water but none came, and very soon the flames burst out forcing the men to retire. The fire communicated with the roof, and in less than half an hour the upper works of the entire structure now burnt, were in flames. The top floor of the building was supported by the roof by braces, and when they were burned of course the floor fell through.

EXCITEMENT AMONG THE WORKMEN.

Seventeen or eighteen hundred workmen aroused by the sudden cry of fire in their midst could not well maintain among them all, perfect composure; and this it was that in some instances the wildest excitement ensued. The men were all locked in to their respective departments, it being a rule of the company, and this fact added to the confusion. So soon, however, as the doors were thrown open, and the men saw where and what the danger was, they showed, as a general thing, great coolness, and in many instances, manifested excessive courage and daring in rushing through the flames and saving such property as they could conveniently remove.

THE BUILDING DESTROYED.

The building destroyed is the original structure erected by Col. COLT, into which he removed from the Porter building, between Grove and Potter streets. Its erection was commenced in 1854, immediately after the great freshet of that year. It was built of Portland stone, facing the river, the main building being five hundred feet long, sixty feet wide, and three stories high, with a wing extending east from the centre, two hundred and fifty feet, of the same width and height, the whole having a slate roof.

PROGRESS OF THE FLAMES.

After the speedy communication of the flames with the entire upper works of the building, there seemed to be little hope that the fire could be stayed until it had accomplished the work of total destruction. The floors of the building were of yellow pine, and had become thoroughly saturated with oil which had dripped from the machinery. In the attic, where the fire originated, there was stored a large number of *patterns, which furnished ready combustion.* Crackling and snapping, the flames shot through the openings they made with terrible fury; timbers fell here and there, like baubles before the pranks of a child; the black smoke curled in the air and shot out in full volumes; and the powerful streams of water from the engines were but drops to sparkle in the red flame for a moment and sink down, blazing and defied. At about 9 o'clock the dome over the main building, on which was the large gilded globe supporting a large colt, with fore feet upright, a design placed there by Col. COLT, fell in with a tremendous crash, and gave to the flames new life for the moment. Working north, the fire communicated with the covered bridge-way running from the main building to the office of the company, about thirty feet distant, and that was rapidly enveloped in flames. This bridge had no support, whatever, from the ground, but was fastened together with iron cross-braces, and made so strong otherwise, that its rapidity with which it fire did its destructive work, gave no time for cutting it away. Could it have been removed, the office would probably have been saved. The office was a large and handsome brick building, and the first story now remains with the walls, the firemen having mastered the flames there for the first time. The upper portion of it, however, is a complete wreck.

OCCUPATION OF THE BUILDING.

The building was used solely for the manufacture of *pistols and revolving rifles*, and about nine hundred men were employed in it. The principal contractors were: Wesley Smith, William B. Green, Charles Parker, V. Cooper, Dwight Mitchell, Giles Remington, J. R. Wittig, Robertson & Best, Evans & Deming, Joseph Williams, Joseph Davis, Charles Thurston, Chauncey Johnson, Robert Kenyon, Norman Smith, Peter Dusch, Augustus Fiege, and Messrs. Bunnell, Whitehouse, Hopkins, Cady, Ives, Parker, Whitney, and Bordenstein. Most of these lost all their tools, and succeeded in saving but very little of the work they had in hand.

THE ADJOINING BUILDING.

The adjoining building—the two forming in their ground plan the shape of the letter H—was devoted exclusively to the manufacture of the United States rifle muskets, and it is here, fortunately, that most of the Government contracts with the company are being filled. From seven to eight hundred men are employed in it, and their work will, after a short delay, be resumed. The building is damaged but slightly; but some of the machinery is considerably injured by water, and portions of it were torn up for removal, anticipating that the entire works would be burnt, so that it will take some little time to repair and get things in proper shape for the renewal of operations.

THE CAUSE OF THE FIRE.

Speculations were rife all day as to the cause of the fire. Various opinions were expressed, and no person about the premises could give any satisfactory solution of the question. The fire having been first discovered near the main driving pully, it was at first suggested that friction had occasioned it; but the gearing ran in very heavy iron boxes, so that supposition soon fell to the ground. Near this pully was a small drying room, heated by steam pipes, which was filled with pistol stocks, furnishing very combustible material in case fire should be brought in contact with it. Cotton waste might possibly have been left near this room, or in it, by accident, for one of the workmen made it his duty to go there every morning to oil the pully, &c., and did so yesterday, and from this the fire might have started. A contractor at the factory, who was among the first to go into the attic, informed us that when he reached there the fire was confined to the drying-room, and had water come through the hose which he and his companions had, they would have probably stopped the further progress of the fire. No water coming, they waited for a moment or two, when the flames burst out from the drying-room, and immediately ignited with the belt on the pully and shot with lightning rapidity to the roof. The men were then forced to retire. When once started, it is said the fire swept across the building faster than a man could run, everything being so dry—just like tinder. Many believed that it was the work of an incendiary, and among them were some of the most prominent contractors in the concern. However, nothing definite is known, and perhaps the mystery never will be explained. Was there a possibility that the heat in the drying-room could ignite the dry stock therein? This is a disputed point. Established affirmatively, the cause of the fire would be no longer a question of doubt in most minds.

THE APPEARANCE OF THE RUINS.

The entire building is a complete mass of broken, charred remains. But a portion of the walls are up, and the stone that does stand is cracked off and scaled, with, seemingly, every particle of its strength heated out. The engines and boilers are destroyed beyond repair. There were two of the former—one beam engine of three-hundred-horse power, and a double horizontal engine of four-hundred-horse power—two hundred each. A small engine which was the first one used by Col. COLT in the beginning of his business—when he worked on a small scale and struggled to get along—was employed as occasion required in the main building. It was thought much of by the Colonel. This is also among the *debris.* Several small buildings, including the blacksmith's shop, between the main buildings, were slightly injured by the falling walls, but are not materially damaged. The whole aspect of the ruins is indeed a sad reminder of the great blow which the fire has inflicted upon the business interests of this community.

LOSS OF LIFE.

Painful were the many rumors which gained currency through the day, and at one time it was feared that many lives were lost; but the persons named as missing, one by one, made their appearance and relieved the general anxiety. One of the workmen, however, E. K. FOX, a man aged about fifty years, was, without doubt, burnt up. He had been in and out of the building several times, aiding in removing property, and the last time he went in he was accompanied by Mr. JOSEPH WILLIAMS, for whom he worked. The latter, seeing the flames were making very rapid headway, started to leave, and called to him to follow, as the roof was liable to fall in any moment. Mr. WILLIAMS went out of the building, supposing his advice was taken. A man by the name of BARNEY ROONEY went up afterward, and says FOX was then there. At this time a portion of the roof fell, knocking ROONEY down, but he managed to crawl out and was saved. He called to FOX to hurry and that was the last seen of the missing man. He has a wife and family living in the meadow, within a short distance of the factory, and they have heard nothing of him, so it is not doubted that when the roof fell he was buried up and burned to death. A man named SMITH, living in the meadow, and three or four others, were reported missing, and it is not improbable that some of them may have burned up.

THE LOSS OF PROPERTY.

The loss of property is immense. Of work constructed and in process of construction, the estimate is one million dollars! In addition, the building, etc., foot up the aggregate, direct loss, at not far from two millions, though it may not exceed fifteen hundred thousand dollars. The loss indirectly, figuring the stoppage of the work, the throwing of so many men out of employment, etc., cannot be computed. Said one of the chief managers of the concern: "If any one had come to us yesterday and offered us *four millions* for what is destroyed, we shouldn't have looked at it." Very much of the machinery was manufactured on the spot, the patterns of which were destroyed, and a long time would be required to replace that which is lost. Three years, at least, of faithful labor, would hardly place the works in the order they were.

INSURANCE.

The total insurance is $960,000. This is on buildings, machinery, &c., covering the entire establishment—that is, including that which is not destroyed. It is calculated that the loss will call for about 50 per cent. of the amount of the policies, or $960,000, leaving a heavy loss for the company to bear. The insurance was held by the following offices:

Hartford.	
Hartford Fire Insurance Co	$40,000
Ætna Fire Insurance Co	40,000
Phœnix Fire Insurance Co	40,000
Connecticut Fire Insurance Co	20,000
Merchants' Fire Insurance Co	20,000
North American Fire Insurance Co	20,000
City Fire Insurance Co	10,000
Charter Oak Fire Insurance Co	10,000
New-England Fire Insurance Co	10,000
New-York.	
Germania	$20,000
Washington	20,000
Firemen's	10,000
New-York Fire and Marine	10,000
Relief	10,000
Merchants'	10,000
Ætna	10,000
Arctic	20,000
Manhattan	20,400
Hanover	10,000
Citizen's	15,000
New-Amsterdam	10,000
Metropolitan	30,000
Phœnix	30,000
Ætna	20,000
Stuyvesant	15,000
Niagara	10,000
Continental	30,000
Security	40,000
Lorillard	40,000
Providence.	
American	10,000
Merchants	10,000
Prov. Washington	10,000
Springfield.	
Springfield Fire and Marine	40,000
New-Haven.	
City	20,000

INCIDENTS.

The police force never acquitted themselves in a better manner than they did yesterday. The Chief, realizing the responsibility of the occasion, dispatched a full delegation to the scene of the fire, and through their efforts a large amount of property, which otherwise would have been destroyed, was saved. They succeeded, also, in arresting several attempts to carry off goods dishonestly. Working "like troopers," they are deserving of special notice for their efforts.

The firemen met with many difficulties in commencing their operations. The reservoirs were found inadequate and it was rendered necessary to take three of the four steamers to the river to obtain water. At so great a distance, they were obliged to use seven hundred and fifty feet of hose each, and to have but one stream each on the fire. The hose burst repeatedly, and all the available hose in possession of P. JEWELL & Son was brought into requisition.

Several men were caught in the upper stories of the building, and could not get out except through the windows. Ladders were brought, and it was found the longest would not reach; but some men near by placed it on their shoulders, and lifted it so that inmates of the building made their escape upon it. One of the workmen became so much frightened that he hung himself out of a second story window by his hands, and, *without waiting for a ladder*, dropped finally to the ground, and landed, fortunately, in safety.

JOSIAH HOWE, a contractor, who lives on Grove-street, had one of his wrists broken.

As soon as it was known that the armory was on fire work at Sharps' factory was suspended, and no business was done during the day.

A steamer was sent down to the ruins last evening, and remained there all night to put a stop to any fresh break out which might occur.

About one thousand lathes and milling machines were destroyed.

The safe was found in good order, none of the contents harmed.

Col. COLT never had this property insured, preferring to take his own risk; and it was not till after his death that *policies were taken out.*

Thousands visited the spot during the day. The *streets and avenues* leading thereto were crowded with pedestrians going and coming, all expressing the deepest sorrow at the occurrence. Large numbers were from the surrounding towns, and probably not less than 20,000 people viewed the ruins.

If the office building had been saved, we understand that the value of $400,000 would have been saved to the company. In it were valuable drawings, which it will be almost impossible to replace.

The chief delay in the resumption of business in the suffering saved will arise from the fact that in the old building all the screws for the work were made, and all the polishing done. New machines will have to be made.

THE CASE OF THE CHESAPEAKE.

The Vessel to be Conditionally Restored to her Owners—Marshal Kane and Company—Something about Braine.

HALIFAX, N. S., Saturday, Feb. 6.

In the case of the *Chesapeake* the Judge of the Admiralty Court has decided to restore the vessel and cargo to her owners, subject to such conditions respecting the payment of the expenses as the Attorney-General may exact. The latter demands suits against latent claims, which the owners and agents of the vessel demur to. The court has adjourned till Wednesday next.

Marshal KANE and a number of Confederate officers left in the steamer *Alpha*, to-day, for the land of "Dixie."

A recent number of the Quebec *Mercury* draws the following outline of JOHN C. BRAINE, the leading pirate of the *Chesapeake*:

"Statements in the Halifax papers identify Lieut. BRAINE, commanding the party who captured the *Chesapeake*, with one JOHN C. BRAINE who laid the Provinces under contribution, a little over a year ago, for a Railway Route Book, and has since been operating on the credulity of the people of Great Britain. If there is no mistake in the identity BRAINE is an accomplished scoundrel. He was arrested in the Southwest, where he had been engaged on illustrated Railway Guides, and charged with assisting the Confederates, and committed to Fort Lafayette. After some months' incarceration he obtained his release through Lord LYONS, as a British subject, on his engaging to leave the United States, and not return. He came to Montreal, where by some agents he got introduced to the authorities of the Grand Trunk, and undertook the publication of a *Grand Trunk Railway Guide*, announcing Mr. JOHN LOVELL, of Montreal, as the printer. Mr. LOVELL, finding that BRAINE was collecting large sums for subscriptions and advertisements, refused to allow him to use his name, unless he gave a satisfactory deposit, which BRAINE, after many evasions, refused. While here he employed engravers to do work for his book, which he did not pay for, and left unpaid. Before he left, he patronized us and some of our contemporaries to the extent of some hundred dollars. Hence he proceeded to Quebec and the lower ports, where he repeated his operations. We next heard from him in Liverpool and Manchester, England, where he was inveigling contributions with a good deal of success, using Mr. LOVELL'S name and some letters of recommendation he has obtained here, to good purpose. Steps were taken by Mr. LOVELL and others to warn parties against him, and it appears that Mr. BRAINE fitted westward again, and went into the piracy business, for it seems there can be little doubt that he had no legal authority for the capture of the *Chesapeake*, nor even the doubtful warrant of being a citizen of a belligerent State.

"If he has been taken, as reported, there is a strong probability that Mr. JOHN C. BRAINE'S speculations will end on the gallows, for which he has been qualifying himself."

THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Particulars of the Rebel Advance on Newbern.

How the Gunboat Underwriter was Destroyed.

THE SITUATION ON TUESDAY EVENING.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

FORTRESS MONROE, FRIDAY, Feb. 5.

The steamer *Washington Irving* arrived last evening from Newbern, N. C., with dispatches to Gen. BUTLER, and by her we received the following highly important intelligence for the Associated Press:

On the morning of the 1st inst., before the break of day, the rebels, consisting of FORNEY'S Division, from Kinston, N. C., and HOKE'S Brigade, from Gen. LEE'S army, made an assault on the outposts at Bachelor's Creek, eight miles from Newbern, which, after a desperate struggle, they carried, capturing 19 of our men and officers.

One company of the Second North Carolina (white) Volunteers, of C. H. FORNEY'S command, with a section of ANDRU'S Battery, and detachments of other companies, in all about three hundred or four hundred men, are reported to be in possession of the block-house, nine miles from Newbern, surrounded by the enemy, and holding their ground against really superior numbers. They will, it is stated, be able to hold out for several days. A force of our cavalry started out this morning to their relief, but were repulsed in sight of Fort Totten, and driven back.

The rebels are in sight of the city, and can be seen from Fort Totten, by the naked eye, manœuvering their troops.

Our forces are resting on their arms day and night, waiting for the assault on the city.

The fire companies, together with the white and black citizens, are also under arms, calmly awaiting the approach of the rebels.

Fort Gaston, on the south side of the river Trent, still holds out manfully.

The rebels have established a picket station, at the poor-house, within rifle shot of Fort Totten, and within hailing distance of the city.

This morning, at three o'clock, (Tuesday, 2d inst.,) the enemy, in barges, boarded the gunboat *Underwriter*, which covered a portion of our fortifications between Fort Anderson and Fort Stevens, and, after a terrible struggle, she was captured with her officers and a large number of her crew.

Fortunately the *Underwriter* was hard aground, and this alone saved her from being carried off by the rebels.

The rebels who boarded the *Underwriter* consisted of some two hundred and fifty officers and sailors from Savannah, Ga., from whence they brought their barges by railroad.

The rebels being unable to move the *Underwriter* from her position, set her on fire, and the flames communicating to her magazine she was blown into fragments.

LATER.

NEWBERN, Tuesday, Feb. 2—4 o'clock P. M.

Nearly two-thirds of the crew of the *Underwriter* are safe.

Acting Master ALLEN and all the officers of the vessel, except the Third Assistant Engineer, Mr. ALLEN, are captured.

ALLEN and a large number of the crew while being conveyed away by the enemy in a barge, seized the rebel officer and his men, and came safely into port.

The *Underwriter* had, before she was attacked, sent a boat's crew on a reconnoissance, and did not for a moment suppose that the returning boat contained an enemy. They did not discover their mistake until it was too late.

It is reported that the rebels are also moving on to Washington and Plymouth, and that they are receiving large reinforcements. All are confident that the enemy will attempt a desperate assault on Newbern to-night.

It is just reported that our railroad communication with Beaufort is *interrupted* by the rebels.

Brigadier General J. N. PALMER, who is now in command, is making every exertion to receive the enemy.

LATEST.

TUESDAY EVENING—7 o'clock.

Newport is in possession of the rebels, which cuts off our communication with Beaufort.

This also gives the rebels the command of the approaches to Newbern by the Neuse River, should they choose to fortify its banks.

The spirits of our men are good.

The impression is that Newbern will stand a long siege.

The following men-of-war are at the Portsmouth, Va., Navy-yard: the *Dakotah, Keystone State, Montgomery, Fah-kee, Kansas, Calypso*, and others.

The *Dakotah* sails to-day on a cruise.

THE WAR IN FLORIDA.

Expedition to Charlotte Harbor.

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 6.

A private letter from Charlotte Harbor, Fla., Jan. 20, states that a number of troops under Gen. WOODBURY had arrived at Punta Rose, their object being to cut off the large supply of beeves the rebels are taking from Florida, which are at the

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE EDINBURGH.

Interesting Extracts from Our Foreign Files.

THE BLOCKADE RUNNERS.

RECRUITING IN IRELAND.

GOSSIP ABOUT THE INFANT PRINCE.

THE DANO-GERMAN DISTURBANCE.

OTHER CONTINENTAL NEWS.

The steamer *Edinburgh* arrived early yesterday morning, from Liverpool Jan. 20, and from Queenstown Jan. 21. Our files by this arrival are fuller, although no later than those previously received; and the more important news has of course been anticipated by the telegrams from Halifax, but we find the following interesting details of intelligence:

A telegraphic dispatch from Rome states that the Pope has given an audience to 300 Catholics who had come to declare their devotedness to his Holiness. Pius IX., in his reply, said that he was resolved to leave intact to his successors the rights which had been placed in his hands, and that he would never give his adhesion to any treaty which might tend to weaken them.

Galignani of Jan. 21 states that the Archduke MAXIMILIAN has arrived at Vienna from Miramare, and alighted at the Imperial Palace.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

HARBOR DEFENCE.

THE OBSTRUCTIONS AT CHARLESTON.

Capt. TYLER, R. E., read an interesting paper at the Royal United Service Institution on Monday evening, Jan 18, upon "Spithead and Harbor Defence." In the course of his remarks he said:

Strange it was, after all the labor and money that had been expended in other quarters, that the waters of Spithead and the harbor of Portsmouth should still be absolutely without any special and sufficient means of preventing either from direct attack or from the insertion of torpedoes. As the case was the case, on evening at that institution could hardly be better observed than in a discussion of the means best adapted for their defence. This subject combined naval and military considerations of great importance, including on the one hand various questions as to the nature of naval operations in the attack, and on the other, the means generally that should be employed for the defence of coasts, harbors and roadsteads. The importance of the position strategetically, both in a naval and military point of view, was then referred to, and the problem to be solved was thus stated: How could our enemies best be kept out of the waters between the Isle of Wight and the south coast of England without obstruction to the ingress and egress of our own and friendly vessels, and how could we best secure the capture or destruction, within these waters of any hostile vessel that might gain admission by stratagem or otherwise, without risk to our own vessels being in the meditime. Three means presented themselves for the passages by which an enemy might attempt to force an entrance; (1.) by the Needles passage, of which the entrance was 1,600 yards wide near Hurst Castle; (2.) by the main channel into Spithead, which is about 1,200 yards wide near the Warner Light; (3.) by boating over the Horse Sand at high water, when the passage was 3,000 yards wide, between the Horse Spithead Buoy and the Langston Bar, and the same distance between the Horse Buoy and the main land. No mode of defence could be considered perfect which did not provide for all the modes of attack. A chart was exhibited of Charleston and its harbor, showing in dark blue those parts of the roadstead and the main channel, and leading to it, in which there was a depth of water of 24 feet and upwards, and a description of the Federal attack was given. It was pointed out in reference to this attack, that the only Federal vessel (the *Keokuk*) which ventured within 700 yards of Fort Sumter, or Fort Moultrie, was obliged to be withdrawn in a sinking condition, and afterwards sank from the damage which she had sustained. The 11-inch guns had proved too much for the 11-inch plates which composed the turrets of the monitors. *These turrets and the port-stoppers were effective principally in preventing the guns from being worked. The pilot-houses prevented observation. The Federal vessels were altogether as complete a failure as their antagonists could have desired.* The reports of their officers which had been published in Congress by Secretary WELLES, confirmed the worst estimate that had been formed of them. The Confederate obstructions were required, after all, to do very little. Only one vessel, the *Weehawken*, whose screw caught a newspaper, was directly affected by them. The others, after being checked in their progress, were thrown into partial confusion and diverted from their original course. The *Ironsides* refused to obey her rudder in the ebb way; the other vessels were brought up, partly by collision with the *Ironsides*, partly by the necessity of keeping them together, and half an hour's fire from the Confederate batteries completed their discomfiture. It needed only the pluck and coolness for their gallant defence; and might their city avoid the dire results that capture would entail upon it! But however sacred to its inhabitants it was not a place of first-rate strategetical importance; and as to the capabilities of its harbor, they were far less than those even of the Southampton Water, and were but a small proportion to those of the inland waters, now under consideration, between Spithead and the Needles. The Confederates were able to obstruct their channels without inconvenience. They were narrow and shallow, and were not required for their own use, except for the passage of a peculiar class of vessels, and afforded facilities for detaining by succession of forts and batteries, which left no hesitation in further attacking vessel which might succeed in passing the entrance. The distance between the Isle of Wight and the main land was, on the other hand, much too great to admit of a system of defence. The succession of forts and batteries in progress to defend the Needles passage was analogous to those at Charleston; but this passage was not suitable for obstructions, in consequence of the strong tide running through it, even if it were desirable to employ them; and the entrance to Spithead could not be defended in the same manner, because the distance from Southsea Castle and Gilkicker was the same as between Fort Sumter and Southsea Castle on the south, were respectively 7,000 and 5,000 yards. The different systems of defence that had been proposed for the defence of Spithead were then reviewed.

RECRUITING IN IRELAND.

ARREST OF AN "AMERICAN CONTRACTOR."

From the Western Star, Jan. 18.

Mr. PATRICK H. FERRY, of Lisnagarry, near Loughrea, who emigrated to America about thirteen years since, returned to this country on Thursday, the 7th instant, for the purpose, as he alleges, of engaging two or three thousand laborers to work on railways and in coal mines, to whom, if eligible — "being young and able-bodied"—he would give an attested passage to America, and permanent work, at high and remunerative wages, on the Boston, Hartford, and Erie, the Webster and Uxbridge, and the C. W. Railroads, Massachusetts, and in the Franklin coal mines in Pennsylvania, and various other works now in progress in that country. The police authorities in Loughrea having obtained information that this "contractor's" real intentions were *not exactly to procure laborers for the American civil* service, but rather to kidnap and lead away and entrap into the American army more of the unthinking and unwary of Her Majesty's liege Irish subjects, he was arrested at the house of Patrick Ward, in Lisnagarry, on the night of Friday, the 8th, or nearly on Saturday morning, by a police party of the Loughrea and Dalystown police, and conveyed from thence to the commissary barracks, Loughrea, to the presence of the day, was brought before the Marquis of Clanricarde and Lord DUNKELLIN, in the Market-square. All the magistrates and private citizens present, on seeing the prisoner and in his trunks were submitted to the noble Marquis, who, having attentively perused them, said that he saw nothing criminal in them, but that he did not consider the project as to the real objects of the prisoner, and cautioned him to be careful that in his present mission he did not infringe on the laws of this country; however, there was nothing in the conduct of the prisoner to warrant his further detention, and therefore ordered him to be discharged, at the same time that the police would have instructions to watch his movements. F. HUSSEY, Esq., County Inspector, and H. M. HARVEY, Esq., S. I., were present; also, Thomas Dunn O'FARRELL, Esq., Deputy Solicitor.

Later From the Galway Express, Jan. 19.

The town of Galway has been considerably astonished this week by a visit of an Irish-American, a native of Loughrea, who has kindly offered to take out to America, free, as many able-bodied men as he can procure. As soon as the object of the visit of Mr. FERRY (for such is his name) was known, large numbers of laborers proceeded to his quarters, anxious to be booked. He stated that he had been commissioned by a railway contracting company to engage so many laborers as he could in Ireland to work on railways. On their arrival, a sum of £3 per head is to be paid them, to procure an outfit, and 2s. a day is promised them on their arrival at their destination, but where that is we have not been able to learn. Each man is to have 2s. per day stopped out of his salary to reimburse his employers for the expenses incurred. Large numbers are said to have entered their names on these terms. In Loughrea, Mr. FERRY is said to have procured over 250 men, and in Galway, although the booking only commenced on Friday, more than 200 are said to have got their names enrolled. Whether these men are engaged as *bona fide* laborers or otherwise it is impossible to determine. It is said that Mr. FERRY was arrested under the Enlistment Act, in Loughrea, on suspicion of enlisting for the Federal army, but, as no proof could be had, he was dequitted.

BLOCKADE RUNNING.

A Queenstown correspondent of the *Dublin Express*, writing on Friday, Jan. 15, says: "The good fortune which has attended recent attempts to run the blockade at Wilmington, N. C., has caused a small circle of shipping lately to leave Liverpool and Glasgow, ostensibly bound for a neutral port, but really bent on carrying supplies to those who are willing to pay cent per cent for 'soft goods,' and a high premium for certain kinds of 'hardware.' The steamers are so constructed, being shallow and without much freight on board, that they are unable to keep out in stormy weather. The recent gale has had the effect of driving in two of these craft, and, from their fancy, yacht-like build, one would say that their former plying on the Clyde was more suitable than the Atlantic in January weather. A few weeks since a slight craft came in so battered and shaken that men worked day and night to complete the extensive repairs, and in the end some of the crew deserted rather than proceed. The *Fairy*, which was up thartired in dock for repairs, has come down, and has now steam up, and will probably sail to-night. It was amusing last week to see a 20-knotter Clyde boat making about the entrance of the harbor, waiting for darkness and the disappearance of a suspicious hulk to the westward. The *Julia* sailed before daylight this morning, so low in the water that her red and green lights could scarcely be seen in the dip of the sea. These boats are deeply laden, and the Captains were most anxious in keeping strangers from going on board. The principal officers come from the "Land of Cakes," but most of the crews are natives of the Gem of the Sea, whose sons compose the greater part of the hands of almost every vessel sounding here, no matter where from or on what errand; indeed it is extremely probable that if the muster-roll of the *Flying Dutchman* were called over, the majority of bands would hail from the Emerald Isle."

AN AMERICAN ADVENTURER.

FRAUD ON THE POLISH NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

The special correspondent of the *Daily News* in Poland, says: A few days since I learnt the sequel of a most discreditable history, which attaches to a British subject, who succeeded in taking in the National Government, a task which is none of the easiest. In the early part of last Spring, an individual of the name of ROCHELAVE arrived at Cracow from America, and attracted considerable attention by giving out that he had given up the command of, I forget which Arkansas regiment, in order to be free to fight for Poland. He professed to have been present at any number of engagements, and declared his considerable military experience at the disposal of the National Government. It was difficult to make out the nationality of this hero, for he spoke all languages indifferently well, including Polish. It came out however, by degrees, that his father was a British Canadian, who had married a Polish lady. After insinuating himself into general favor at Cracow, Mr. ROCHELAVE was requested to proceed to Posen to take the command of a detachment forming in the grand duchy, which stood in much need of experienced officers. On his arrival at Posen, he was received with open arms by the inhabitants, and hospitably entertained for some weeks, while preparations were making for the equipment of the detachment in question. When all was ready, a sum of 1,000 roubles was confided to Mr. ROCHELAVE, for the payment of such of the insurgents as should be reduced to the necessity of serving for pay. On the appointed day he took leave of his entertainers, to put himself at the head of the band which was ready to cross the frontier. However, instead of taking the road to Russian Poland, he thought better of it, and decamped with the 1,000 roubles—it is supposed returning to America, as nothing has since been heard of him.

THE ALEXANDRA CASE.

WHY BUT PART OF THE JUDGMENTS WERE PUBLISHED.

The correspondent of the Gloucester *Journal* says, in reference to the reports of the judgments in this case: "It was noticed as evidence of the high character of the times, that the whole of the judgments were given in extenso, while the other papers published close condensations of the opinions of Baron CHANNELL and Pigott, giving those of the Chief Baron and Mr. Baron BRAMWELL in full. An explanation of this is really necessary. The whole of the judgments were written and read by their Lordships. Before the proceedings commenced application was made by the gentlemen engaged in reporting the case for the daily papers for a copy of each judgment, and it was announced that the gentleman who represented the *Times* in the court had received the requisite documents, it being understood that this was done without prejudice to any other paper. It was accordingly arranged by the *Times'* representative that he would afford the requisite facilities for copying the judgments, and he kept his word so far as those of the Lord Chief Baron and Mr. Baron BRAMWELL were concerned; but although he had the whole of them given to him at the same time, and from some cause or other, did not furnish those of Mr. Baron CHANNELL and Mr. Baron PIGOTT at all, and therefore the reporters of the other papers were compelled at the last moment to do as well as they could in an emergency. This singular mistake on the part of the *Times'* representative must have caused some annoyance to the junior Judges, whose opinions, being adverse to those of the others, were of no small importance to the public, all of whom do not read the *Times*.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.

A CIRCULAR FROM REV. DR. MACNALLY.

From the Freeman's Journal.

Most Rev. Dr. MACNALLY, Lord Bishop of Clogher, with that promptitude and thought which distinguishes his every act, has issued the annexed circular to his clergy:

BISHOP'S RESIDENCE, MONAGHAN, Jan. 19, 1864.

REV. DEAR SIR: The death of the Most Rev. Dr. HUGHES, the great Archbishop of New-York, will be everywhere felt as a loss to the whole Catholic Church; but his Lordship being born a native of this diocese, with which he always kept up the most intimate connection, and born in the parish of Clogher itself, County Tyrone, the loss is truly a domestic one. We, therefore, appoint Wednesday, the 3d of February next, for the month's mind, at which we wish all the clergy of the diocese to assist, and as many of the laity as can conveniently, at the old Catholic Parish Church of Monaghan. On the day mentioned the solemn Office and Mass for the Dead will commence, we hope, at 10 o'clock.

I remain, dear Rev. Sir, yours faithfully,

✠ C. MACNALLY.

AN ODD BEQUEST.

From the Manchester Examiner, Jan. 18.

At the Mansion House, London, on Saturday, the Lord Mayor, upon taking his seat, said that he had received a communication from the American Consul at Paris apprising him that a naturalized citizen of the United States, who died lately at Marseilles, had bequeathed to the Lord Mayor of London a considerable sum, to be apportioned by him, at discretion among the families of persons in this country who had been impoverished by the bankruptcy of the Spanish Government. The letter was as follows:

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, Rue de la Chaussee d'Antin, 60, PARIS, Jan. 13.

To His Honor the Lord Mayor of London.

SIR:—I have the honor to inclose a certified copy of what purports to be the last will and testament of the late MARCO LEVAL, a naturalized citizen of the United States, who died at Marseilles on the 11th ult. One of the clauses of this instrument places at the disposition of the Lord Mayor of London, £5,000, deposited with LIZARDI & Co., bankers, of your city, to be distributed among such poor families—English, I presume—as have suffered in their fortunes by the bankruptcy of the Spanish government. Upon receiving his papers no more recent or other will has been found than the inclosed, which was written entirely with his own hand, and deposited with Messrs. MALLET & Co., his bankers, in this city, the head of which house was present, with two witnesses, when it was opened at this Consulate. I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully yours,

JOHN BIGELOW, United States Consul.

A REBEL CLUB.

The programme, officials, &c., of this association are advertised in the *Saturday Review*. Mr. LINDSAY, M. P., and Mr. JAMES SPENCE (the Confederate "agent" at Liverpool) are on the committee, and Mr. ROEBUCK Hogg is the Chairman. The association is to "serve as the rallying-point in London of all who believe that the dignity and interest of Great Britain will best be consulted by speedily and cheerfully recognizing a brave people sprung from ourselves, speaking our language, heretofore organized for internal government into well-established sovereignties, now confederated, under a stable central administration, and claiming recognition in accordance with those principles of British policy which have always been more inclined to help the oppressed than to justify and abet the oppressor, and ever to respect an unanimous national will."

ENGLAND.

GOSSIP ABOUT THE INFANT PRINCE.

"SLOBBERING LOYALTY."

From the Spectator.

The wonderful clumsiness exhibited by most Englishmen in the management of a pageant is not, perhaps, hard to explain. A class essentially unheatric is set to do theatric work, and naturally enough, breaks down. But why Englishmen should so often make a burlesque of the expression of a loyalty which they really feel, is much harder to understand. There is nothing theatric in the matter; the men who confess their reverence for monarchy are quite ready, if need be, to die or be taxed in its defence, and many of them are conscious of a personal as well as a political reverence for the throne, and yet when they have to express that feeling they almost invariably break down. Sometimes they simply talk nonsense, but the usual impulse is to fall out of the language of ordinary or of ceremonial life into a vein of greasy adulation, or of flowery compliment which would disgrace Asiatics, and which, loyalty being in England decently cultivated, can inspire nothing in its objects but disgust. There can be no doubt, for example, that the birth of a son to the Prince of Wales is an event at which the great majority of Englishmen are very heartily pleased. They like all they hear of the Prince and all they see of the Princess; they have a cordial respect for a family under which England has prospered beyond all historic precedent, and they have a feeling deeper than all this toward the Queen herself. The reflective among them feel, moreover, that even if England's existence is not bound up with her dynasty, her political prosperity is, that failing a line singularly deficient in collateralls, the balanced Constitution of Great Britain would be in the most imminent danger. No one who remembers the extreme emotion felt even by statesmen at the death of Princess CHARLOTTE will doubt that this dread is a real one, and though the chance of failure seems at present out of reach, the security is very often much exaggerated. Of the Queen's sons only one is married; the daughters nearest to the succession are married to men who will be sovereign princes, perhaps the circumstance which would most detract from the popularity of an English Queen; of the Cambridge House, but one member is married, and she has but one child, and against the Cumberland branch there exists a dislike the force of which the older generation of politicians would be exceedingly sorry to test. The birth of an heir to an heir, the continuance of the succession in a direct and an English line, is, therefore, a real political good, an occurrence on which those who desire to see the monarchy perpetuated—say all Englishmen except the odd hundreds—may fairly and visibly congratulate themselves and each other. The feeling of the masses, also, who see nothing of all this, is exceeding healthful; for the throne is the first warm of English society, and the love borne to its occupant has been for ages a test of English content with the system under which they live. But the feeling being so real and so honest, and so well justified, why should it be so hard to express it sensibly? On the present occasion, everybody, from the doctors down to the sellers of broad sheets—except, we are most happy to say, the Prince of Wales himself—descended into the regions of foolishness. The bulletin writers of the telegraph may be excused, but the bulletin writing doctors might know better than to write nonsense about the princess being happily delivered of a "prince," as if the word meant something epicene, or a new species of being. We thought THACKERAY had put down this form of imbecility when he sang the ballad of the "Duke and Prince Arthur:"

"Then Mrs. Lily, the nurse,
Toward them steps with joy;
Says the brave old Duke, 'Come, tell to us,
Is it a gal or a boy?'

Says Mrs. L. to the Duke,
'Your grace, it is a *prince*.'
And at that nurse bold rebuke
He did both laugh and wince."

The Prince of Wales himself rebuked this nauseous rubbish by announcing, officially, to the Mayor of Windsor, that the Princess had "been safely delivered of a fine boy, and both were doing well." He felt, we doubt not, what flunkeys cannot be made to see, that in great events homeliness is dignity, that when the fate of Germany hung on the birth of a son to the Emperor FERDINAND, the mode in which MARIA THERESA announced the event was more suitely than any verbal flourish. She rushed into her box at the theatre, exclaiming to the audience, "Fritz has a boy!" and the whole assembly acknowledged, by one burst of emotion, their sympathy with her genuineness. Custom deadens the sense of absurdity; but change the form just a little, and it will be perceived. Imagine the announcement that the Princess "had just been delivered of a royal highness," or a Queen of a being ready equipped with all the titles belonging to a Prince of Wales! We do not belong to those who think that the ceremonial of the monarchy is unimportant, still less with those who agree with a well-known correspondent of *Le Temps*, that the marriage of the heir to the throne is merely "the wedding of a young man to a young woman," but the child of an Emperor at the moment of birth is boy or girl, and no more. To dissipate etiquette from nature and common sense is to insure its ultimate destruction. It is bad enough to see in the papers, "the lady of Blank Smith, Esq., of a son;" but even the English middle class, except when writing of royalty, do not stultify themselves by saying the "lady of Blank Smith, Esq., of a young gentleman;" yet that is not more ridiculous than the use of prince for boy, when the simple object is to mark sex, and we do trust reporters in future will take a *lesson from the highly-placed gentlemen they think* it their duty to beslobber.

HIS NAME AND TITLE.

From the Court Journal.

Some curiosity exists as to the name and title of the young Prince, some asserting that it will be Prince ALBERT EDWARD of Wales, whilst others think that he will receive some such designation as Duke of Gloucester or Duke of Connaught. No doubt, however, exists that his juvenile Royal Highness will, like his father, be named ALBERT EDWARD; but it is, perhaps, not so universally known that the name by which the Prince of Wales will ascend the throne, (may the day be far distant!) will be King EDWARD VII. It is said that this was the express wish of the late Prince Consort, who thought that ALBERT I. would hardly sound congenial to the English ear. It has, however, grown congenial enough since his demise, through the respect we pay to the memory of the good Prince. Unless the infant son of the Prince of Wales receive some special title by creation, it appears uncertain what he will be called. For the nearest precedent we must go back about 125 years, when there was no Prince of Wales, and an eldest son of the Prince of Wales all living. That eldest son, afterward GEORGE III., was then called Duke of Edinburgh, that being one of the inferior titles borne by his father, FREDERICK, Prince of Wales. If this precedent be followed in the present instance, the infant prince will be called Earl of Dublin, that being the only inferior title of the present Prince of Wales which is not inalienably attached to him as eldest son of the reigning sovereign. In default of this or some other title by creation, it would seem he would be called Prince ALBERT of Wales.

THE MOTHER.

Correspondence of the Manchester Guardian.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 19, 1864.

You see that the doctors have ceased issuing bulletins about the Princess. I am told that her progress to convalescence has been marvelously rapid, and that it is almost practically complete. *Sir Sic.* that she submitted very reluctantly to the obligations of confinement in the matter of nurse-nursing the baby. Prince of Wales' would, it is said, have willingly indulged the natural wish of a young mother. But court traditions were too strong even for the royal personages, who are supposed, not always truly, to be absolute masters in their own households. Persons who retail the gossip of the said household are loud and unanimous in praise of the exemplary attention shown by the Prince of Wales to his young wife.

THE GRANDMOTHER.

From the Manchester Examiner, Jan. 20.

On Monday last Her Majesty planted an oak in the grounds of Frogmore House to commemorate the happy event of the birth of the young Prince, and, before leaving Windsor, Her Majesty expressed her high appreciation of Dr. BROWN's skill and attention, and has also been graciously pleased to present to that gentleman a very valuable garnet ring set with diamonds, in acknowledgment of his services.

THE NEWS IN DENMARK.

From the Daybook.

The news that the Princess ALEXANDRA has just given birth to a prince has introduced a ray of happiness into the royal family, who acutely feel the weight of the painful (political) situation. The Danish nation, full of the warmest sympathy with the young and lovely Princess, sincerely shares the joy produced by this happy message.

THE SURPRISE.

From the Freeman's Journal.

The infant prince, the son of the Prince of Wales, was, it is said, wrapped in wadding, until flannel from Windsor Castle and baby linen from Marlborough House could be obtained.

PUNCH ON THE PRINCE.

Mr. Punch thinks that the most appropriate title for the little Prince would be "Duke of Cornwall," seeing that he must necessarily remain so long a minor (miner.)

LONDON GOSSIP.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 18, 1864.

THE CLUBS.

There are two or three additions pretty certain to be made shortly to the lists of the London clubs. A junior Athenæum has been long talked of. The old club is not only full, but so many names are put down for ballot that a new candidate can form no reasonable hope of obtaining admission for several years. Besides, the club has to a great extent lost its original character. In this, indeed, it has gone through the process which seems inevitable with literary clubs in London. As soon as they become famous the "big-wig" or "swell" element creeps in; they gradually assume a selectness which is exercised for the most part at the expense of the class for whom they were originally intended, and by degrees they rise or fall—whichever expression you like to have—into mere ordinary West-end clubs. Both the Athenæum and the Garrick have, no doubt, many literary men amongst their numbers; but it can hardly be said that in either literature is the predominating element. Great dignitaries in Church and State, bishops and judges, give the tone to the one. The "swell" is predominant at the other. The Athenæum is, moreover, behind the times in many points of club management, and is altogether the victim of "old fogyism." A junior Athenæum becomes, therefore, quite a natural project, and it is one which promises to be realized at no very distant date. Started under influential patronage, both in a social and literary point of view, it will no doubt commence operations as a very pleasant and agreeable place of resort, and possess at the outset a thoroughly distinctive character. That it will permanently retain it, I very much doubt. Another club, whose organization is already far advanced, is the "Junior University." The reason for originating this is very similar to that which has led to the project I have already discussed. The "University" is in a state of revolution, young men coming up from the universities, in vain cleaner for admission. They have no chance of being balloted for until years have elapsed since they left Oxford or Cambridge; and the club itself, composed, as it is, of elderly men who took their degrees in a period anterior to the movements which have lately regenerated both the old Universities, is quite out of harmony with the present tone of University thought and feeling. A movement has, therefore, arisen amongst the younger graduates for a club of their own. I understand that some 600 members have already been obtained, and the project is already so near realization that the home of the new club is almost if not quite fixed upon. This is likely to be in a building erected on the site of the old Thatched House Tavern, in St. James-street—next door to the Conservative Club. The word "university" will, I understand, receive a more liberal interpretation in the new than it has hitherto had in the old club, members of the London University being admitted on an equal footing with those of the more ancient institutions.

THE SHAKESPEARIAN COMMITTEE.

I am glad to find that a better spirit seems to be at work amongst the Shakespearian Committee. There seems, from all I can gather, reason to hope that the painful dissensions which have threatened to mar the success of the work which they have in hand will not recur. The spirit of cliquetism, which unfortunately was at one time rampant in its councils, has been pretty well exercised by the presence and the active intervention of many men of high character and literary standing, who are thoroughly free from any connections which can fetter their independence or bias their judgment. There is no question that the management has not only nominally but really passed out of the hands of those who so narrowly escaped bringing the whole affair to grief. The dancer of those who are nominally responsible, fearing everything to two or three busy bodies, has been felt in time, and the unfortunate result of this course of proceeding like a warning which will not, I think, need repetition; and I think that, as now constituted and working, the body is fairly entitled to the confidence of the Shakespeare-loving public. How far the programme, upon which they have partially decided is a wise one, is altogether a different matter. In some points I confess it seems to be questionable. The idea of a national holiday, for instance, is generally regarded outside purely literary circles as simply absurd.

THE TIMES.

The boasted supremacy of the *Times* is, I hear, likely to be exposed to much severer competition than it has been for some years past in one important department. The enormous expense of a large staff of parliamentary reporters was one of the great difficulties which pressed with severity upon the bulk of the London press in their unprosperous condition previous to the repeal of the paper duties. It had to be met by a sacrifice of efficiency, and reducing the corps to a point at which they were unequal to dealing adequately with a great debate. The period of trial was, however, now passed. I suppose there never was a time when the London daily press was so prosperous. And under these favorable circumstances I understand that two at least of your metropolitan cotemporaries are about to increase the strength of their parliamentary corps, with a view, no doubt, of competing on fairer terms with the leading journal in the only department in which superiority has of late been uncontested, and, I fear, I must admit, inconteste-ble.

SCANDAL AND CRIME.

A PRINCE ACCUSED OF ADULTERY.

The London *Star* reports the case of "YEATMAN vs. YEATMAN," as follows:

In this case the petitioner, who is a barrister, brought a suit for divorce, on the ground of his wife's adultery with Prince HOHENLOHE, to which the respondent pleaded denial and willful desertion, and the case was tried before the late Judge Ordinary. The jury found for the respondent on both issues, and the Judge Ordinary refused to grant a rule nisi for a new trial. The petitioner now appealed against the decision of the Judge Ordinary.

Sir J. P. WILDE read the evidence, which has already been published at length, and from which it appeared that in 1860 the respondent was residing apart from her husband at the above place of residence, where she was visited by Prince HOHENLOHE, who was also deposed that she had previously been deserted by the petitioner, from whom she had been separated for some years.

Mr. YEATMAN, the petitioner, was heard this morning in support of the appeal, and contended that a great deal of irrelevant matter had been introduced at the trial, and that there was no imputation cast on the credibility of his witnesses, who were persons of respectability.

Sir J. P. WILDE called the learned counsel's attention to the fact that great stress was laid by the other side upon the improbability of the story told by the witnesses in support of the adultery. It would not usually be supposed that *the respondent would have* endeavored to conceal her misconduct, but she was represented as throwing open the bedroom door where the Prince was lying on the bed.

Mr. YEATMAN begged to remind the learned Judge that his wife was stated to have been insane, and he maintained that no respectable woman would have admitted a man of rank into her private apartments. He contended, further, that as the respondent was in a strange place, where she was unknown, and being dazzled probably by the rank of her seducer, she did not take precautions to hide her misconduct, and there was nothing improbable in the statement of the witness as to her throwing open the bedroom door as described.

Mr. Justice KEATING observed that from the notes of the evidence, it appeared that the respondent had two rooms on the third floor of the house where she lodged. He observed, also, that it was rather inconsistent that the woman of the house should have served the parties with breakfast, and allowed the respondent to remain after what she had witnessed.

Mr. YEATMAN said that probably the woman did not consider that there was any responsibility devolving on her with reference to her lodgers, or perhaps there might be greater laxity of morals in Germany than in this country. Besides, the respondent was under notice to leave, and it was not shown that according to the law of Germany a landlord was entitled to turn out a lodger merely on the ground of having committed adultery.

After some further observations as to the adultery, the learned counsel proceeded to the next issue—namely, and argued that there was a misdirection on the part of the late Judge Ordinary which necessarily affected the verdict of the jury in regard to both issues. It was proved at the trial the respondent was made an allowance, and that the separation was an amicable arrangement, but the late Judge Ordinary laid down as a rule that the separation in this case amounted to willful desertion, which, according to the Act of Parliament, was illogical.

Mr. KARSLAKE, Q. C., and Mr. SHAPTER HILL were counsel for the respondent, and the former was about to address the court, but the learned Judge Ordinary said it was unnecessary.

The court then dismissed the appeal, the learned Judges being unanimous in opinion.

AN UNFORTUNATE HUSBAND.

A barrister commenting in the *Times* upon the defects of the present law of divorce, gives the following case from the records of the court: From the evidence given in a suit between Mr. and Mrs. A., it appeared that Mr. A. had been frequently domiciling his adultery with their friend Mrs. B.; whereupon Mrs. B. boldly anticipates her husband by forthwith presenting a petition for a divorce, on the ground of alleged cruelty and adultery on his part. Mr. B., of course, pleads, denying the charges and alleging Mrs. B's adultery with Mr. A. He also presents a petition for a divorce, to which Mrs. B. pleads denying the charge and reiterating the charges of cruelty and adultery. The suits proceed, and in due course witnesses for hearing on the husband's suit having obtained precedence in the list. Thereupon Mrs. B. obtains an order that Mr. B. shall forthwith pay into the Registry the sum of £400 to meet her expenses in the one suit, and £200 to meet her expenses in the other; and that proceedings in Mr. A.'s suit be stayed until he had paid the money, or found security for the payment. Mr. B. being a Surgeon with a moderate practice in a provincial town, was unable to pay the money or find security. Mrs. B. applied for an attachment, which Sir CRESWELL felt himself compelled to grant, notwithstanding that Mr. B. made an affidavit setting forth his circumstances, and showing his utter inability to comply with the order of the court, and filed affidavits of three other persons to the effect that, since the commencement of the suits, they had, from information received, traced Mrs. B. to a home in Pimlico, and there found her in a bedroom with her alleged paramour, Mr. A. Mr. B. was attached and sent to prison, *and the two suits have been standing in statu quo* for the last two years.

FRAUD.

From the Manhattan Examiner.

A most extraordinary series of long-existent frauds has just been discovered at Sunderland. The hero of the tale is unfortunately a man who stood high in both religious and commercial circles, whose credit was almost unbounded, and whose bland manner and serious aspect was the common talk of all. This person, whose name was KAY, died very suddenly, early on the morning of New-Year's Day, on his return from the right which Wesleyan Methodists usually keep at the close of the year. Great grief was experienced, but no suspicion crossed the mind of anybody in Sunderland until the necessary legal proceedings had to be taken to administer the estate and wind up the partnership. Then it was discovered that for a considerable space of time the deceased had raised large sums of money by fraudulent bills of exchange. The mode adopted was most ingenious. When a Captain called to make a "draw" on account of his freightage, deceased would give him the money, and offered him a piece of paper to sign, which purported to be a receipt, although the words were always written in pencil. When the payer had gone these pencil marks were rubbed out, and the paper took the form of a regular blank bill of exchange, with the signature of an acceptor in the proper place. This was filled up by the deceased for any amount he chose, and duly discounted. How much money he thus raised is not yet known.

FRANCE.

PARISIAN LIFE.

SKATING.

The Paris correspondent of the *Post* says: "Skating is becoming a courtly amusement beyond the ice-bound regions of the North. Whilst Royal Highnesses are skating in Scotland, Imperial Highnesses are skating in France. It will soon be forgotten by all that it was necessary that persons should have themselves bolted down to powdered footstools, should know how to dance attendance not merely in withdrawing and reception halls, but on the slippery frozen floors of lakes and ponds. Yesterday (Sunday) a new set of courtiers and household servants surrounded their Imperial Majesties, who again honored the small lakes. In addition to the usual park company assembled on such occasions, the waters were our rounded by a number of the fashionable world, and it is necessary to expect the Imperial party, the court circle arriving about three o'clock. Already the skaters had mustered pretty strongly. There were Germans, English, Americans, and one or two French ladies gliding about with easy companions, and there were sledges and drives swiftly onward by carriages of the ice, containing some of the fair sex who were born in days when the ladies of France did nothing gymnastic but dance. How shall I describe the skating modes of Paris? Most of the fair creatures wear a pretty round hat, with a red or white wing, or feathers, and a veil which invites the curiosity of youthful imagination. Any gay-colored jacket, of any cut, decorated with any description of fur, is allowed; and very pretty it is to observe the animated patches of red, violet, blue, white, and black, darting about amid the gloomy greatcoats and ugly caps and hats of the men. But to continue my description of the ladies' costume. Now comes the difficulty; to describe the toilette, costume, dress, robes, modes—how ought such things also to be called? Well, that portion of female covering which begins after the waist, and in our day assumes awful proportions before it hides the feet, to the ice modes of Paris drawn up in festoons by unseen mysterious mechanical aid, leaving (and here again I feel a difficulty) very visible pearly a whole pair of stockings, which may be red or black, or, if I dare use the word in such a place, fancy. Then comes the Polish boots, and then the sheet skates. My limited descriptive powers are happily no longer required, but I such enchanting toilettes do not lead to holy matrimony, men's hearts are frozen as well as the waters of the Bois de Boulogne. Skating, it should be observed, in the Parisian polite world is only beginning to be fashionable. The Emperor, no doubt, learned to skate in Switzerland and England; but where did the Empress learn to glide over the ice so gracefully? Dressed in a pretty black costume, and appearing delighted with the sport, her Majesty several times, accompanied by two gentlemen not so waltzing, but in going, skated amongst the moving multitude, whilst the little Imperial Prince, and heir to the throne, was showing the crowd of spectators on shore that he had already become familiar with this slippery world and its accidents. There may be those who, cunning on the shores of the Mediterranean, think with commiseration just now of us living in more Northern climes; but with such a scene as I have attempted to describe—

"We envy not the warmer clime that lies
In the degrees of more indulgent skies."

When the Emperor and Empress avail themselves of the picturesque sledge, they are generally driven about by a famous German skater. To-day a sudden thaw tells us, it may be, our icy joys are over for this year."

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says: "Till yesterday there was fresh snow on each night to freeze the little Lac de Suresne, near the race-course in the Bois de Boulogne, and there each afternoon has been the *Rain voile*—not *volaille*, as I regret to say I heard lately said by a countryman—of Paris society. There might be seen the Empress, dressed like a Russian Princess, now skating with M. STRAUSS, artist—as artist also on the ice—or with some gentleman in waiting, and in brown velvet, now being impelled over the smooth ice in a gilded chair, pushed by a Pole in a pink jacket. Here, too, was the Emperor, calmly skating, surrounded by his subjects, or amusing himself by driving forward with immense rapidity an sledge of Mme. de GALLIFFE, who, habited as usual, in a costume of some period, and I presume eternity, looked very well, and very much pleased. Rising from his ornamented chair comes the Child of France, to join in the fun, a professor of skating in attendance. Hundreds of others, men, women and children, skating, sledging, sliding and falling, all dressed in some gaudy color—around the lake an admiring and applauding crowd, and above a clear bright sky. The Bois on such a day is a thing to be seen. I have spoken of dress. Perhaps, it is on account of the shortness of the carnival—the licensed season of masquerading—that every lady in Paris is more or less *en costume*. You think I exaggerate, perhaps, when I say to you that a Countess of Bell in a white satin dress, over which was a blue velvet dresscoat, trimmed with swan's down; on her feet boots equally trimmed; and on her hands a muff, which she slipped up her arm when she danced? Well, she bears a great Polish name; so perhaps this is the 'immense sympathy' with that unhappy nation, groaning in chains—she wore chains, too, and fetters of gold on her arms—of which I have had occasion to write before. This reminds me of the ball given by the Baroness HAUSSMAN, at the Hôtel de Ville, on Thursday last. Having been, in my younger days, of rather a satirical disposition, I have naturally danced in many capitals of Europe. Like Mr. LINLEY RICHMOND BROWN, I have danced before the Queen of Naples"—though I hope not grotesquely—and other magnates. I have seen many ball-rooms, public and private, but never have I seen so splendid a palace as that in which the wife of the Senator Prefet of the Seine received her friends. Three thousand guests circulated, with no more crowd than there is usually at a dinner party, through galleries bright with a thousand lamps, and amidst parterres of flowers of every clime and every season, till they reached the hall-room, where, beneath the radience of twenty-four candelabras, and to the strains of STRAUSS and one hundred and thirty performers, the dancers found their proper place. And now, with great delicacy I approach my next subject, the wedding morning of the long line of dancers, then advancing and retiring to the music of 'Ernani,' my eye detected a change; the ladies looked taller, thinner, more active—what could it be? French nature or STRAUSS' band? As I studied this point, a waltz, 'Le Zephir du Sud,' struck up, a hundred couples started, and then the veil fell from my eyes, and I perceived that crinoline was no more—that, too, had fallen—

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1864.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have additional correspondence from Newbern, N. C., giving details of the rebel demonstration there on the 1st and 2d instant, and the destruction of the gunboat *Underwriter*. The enemy's movement was an utter surprise, and they showed much boldness in the execution of their plans. At the time our correspondent wrote affairs looked very badly respecting our ability to hold the city, but later advices received by telegraph, and published yesterday, showed the rebel advantage was of temporary duration, and that their forces had retired.

The steamship *Columbia*, from New-Orleans, Jan. 30, arrived yesterday afternoon. Our correspondent informs us that the approaching election of State officers is the all-engrossing theme in that direction, and that the political barometer is at fever heat. The Nominating Convention was to meet on the 2d inst. It was thought that the Hon. MICHAEL HAHN has the inside track for the nomination for Governor, although District Attorney WAPLES was prominently mentioned in connection with the office. T. J. HARMARE was spoken of for Attorney General, and ROBERT MONTGOMERY for Treasurer. There were evident preparations for a military movement, but where the intended blow would be struck was not made known.

A Halifax telegram of yesterday says that in the case of the steamer *Chesapeake*, the Judge of the Admiralty Court has decided to restore the vessel and cargo to the owners, subject to such conditions respecting the payment of expenses as the Attorney-General may exact. The latter demands a surety against latent claims, to which the owners and agents of the vessel demur.

A letter from Charlotte Harbor, Fla., of Jan. 20, says that an expedition, under Gen. WOODBURY, had arrived at Ponta Rosa for the purpose of cutting off the supply of beeves, which the rebels are receiving from that region at the rate of 1,500 per week.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Ocean Queen* from Aspinwall, Jan. 29, arrived at this port yesterday, bringing $366,930 in specie, and putting us in possession of our correspondence from the States of Central and South America. A treaty of peace has been concluded between New-Grenada and Ecuador, and good feeling is again established. There are rumors of a threatened disturbance between Peru and Spain, relative to the murder of some Spanish subjects in the interior. A curious step had been taken by the United States Consul at Callao, who had given the American flag to a foreign steam vessel, which it was generally understood had been purchased from the British by Gen. MOSQUERA, to be used in the war against Ecuador. The Peruvian Government have detained her. Two thousand one hundred corpses had been taken from the ruins of the burned church at Santiago. Many other lives were lost, and the bodies were utterly destroyed.

By the *Columbia* we have our usual Havana correspondence, from which we learn of the arrival at that port of the British Admiral, Sir ALEXANDER MILNE, in the flagship, the *Nile*, en route to the Bermudas, where he will be relieved by Sir JAMES HOPE of the command of the British North American Naval Station. Admiral LISSOVSKY, of Russia, was still at Havana, and received many attentions, rivaling on a small scale those shown him in this city. His officers had nightly attended soirees, balls and operas, had visited the Palace and been dined by Gen. DE MARINA. They were to leave on the 1st inst. for New-York. A great many Americans visited the *Alexandre* and *Nevski*. From St. Domingo, by this arrival, we have nothing startling. We are told of two attacks by the *rebels* on the Spanish steamer *Majestad*, which conveys the supplies to the camps at Guarma and Monte Plata—a short distance from St. Domingo City. These had been two or three unsuccessful attempts to recover the town of San Cristobal, only *twelve miles from the capital*.

Via Havana we have later news from Mexico, from French sources. Under date of Jan. 6, Gen. BAZAINE writes that he that day occupied the city of Guadalajara, after an ineffectual attempt on the part of the Mexicans to hold the place. Reports as to whether Zacatecas is occupied by the French or not are conflicting. JUAREZ is said to be either at Monterey or Durango, having been deserted by nearly all his Ministers and the Gens. PARODI, ANFUDIA and ARAMBERRI. The recent affair at Morelia is represented as being very disastrous to the Liberals, whose loss in killed and wounded is estimated at 1,246 against 40 killed and 80 wounded on the side of the Interventionists. Two days after this fight the Liberals, 5,000 strong, are reported to have attacked San Luis Potosi, where they were defeated. TEJADA, late Minister of Justice under the Juarez Government, had arrived at Havana en route to Spain, where he intends to reside on his family estate in Andalusia.

A project has originated at West Point to erect there a "battle-monument," upon which shall be inscribed the names of all officers of the regular army who shall have been killed, or died of wounds received in the field during the present war. The expense of the monument is to be defrayed by a sliding-scale of taxation upon the officers of the regular army, $32 for a Major-General down to $7 for a Lieutenant. Col. BOWMAN is President, and Prof. ORTON Treasurer of the Association.

In a speech, delivered at Boston a few days ago, Gen. BURNSIDE told the following incident, illustrating of the patriotism of the East Tennessee:—During the siege of Knoxville his Commissary reported to him that there was no bread for the garrison. They must live on meat, then, was the order. But next morning, and subsequently every morning, a fleet of flatboats from Jersey County was floated down the Broad River into the Holston, loaded with corn and wheat. These boats had to pass the rebel pickets, but the gallant men guiding them built parapets of the barrels, and no one of the boats was lost. "It seemed as if they were guided by the providence of God," said Gen. BURNSIDE, "and I felt that there was no danger of starvation."

The report that Gov. DUNCAN, of Prince Edward Island, has been recalled by the British Government, because he ordered a National man-of-war away from Charlottetown, is contradicted by *News-Weekly*, published at Charlottetown, P. E. I.

A distressing accident occurred on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad a few days ago. During the night, a tree was blown down across the track, and a freight train coming in, having no warning of the danger ahead, ran into the tree. One of the cars, on which a gentleman, from East Tennessee, with his wife and five children, had taken passage, was knocked to pieces. The gentleman, his wife and three of the children were killed. The two surviving children are without protectors.

On board the prize steamer *Minna*, the cargo of which was sold in Boston within a few days, was an immense invoice of *Bibles* and *Testaments* of almost every sort, size and description, from a Testament at twenty-five cents, to a quarto Bible worth twenty-five dollars.

The propeller gunboat *Azalea*, built in Boston, made her trial trip on Wednesday, averaging 13 knots with 90 revolutions.

Refugees from East Tennessee are daily arriving in Nashville. Scarcity of provisions has compelled them to leave. The country has been pretty well swept, by the contending armies, of supplies.

Flour was in more request on Saturday, at about previous prices. Wheat and Oats were brisker and dearer. Corn was in lively speculative demand at advanced rates, early in the day, but closed quite heavily. Cotton, Wool, Sugars and Provisions attracted more attention at buoyant prices. Whisky was depressed and lower. *The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant.* There were 491 vessels of all classes in port.

M. Thiers' Speech—Progress of Political Liberty in France.

The speech of M. THIERS, in the French Corps Legislatif, treating of the actual political condition of France, and already the subject of discussion in those columns, gives us a glimpse of her future, from which nobody who is interested in her progress can derive much satisfaction. It is impossible on laying it down to avoid asking, as so many of the best men in France have been asking for so long, what she has gained by all the changes through which she has gone in the last eighty years, except the reduction of all ranks and classes to the same level before the law. This was no doubt an immense gain, but it was achieved before a drop of innocent blood had been shed. The nobles had lost their privileges before the revolution had entered on its sanguinary phase, and all the troubles, and turmoil, and broils, and mortal anxieties, loss of life and loss of treasure, which Frenchmen have since suffered, would seem on M. THIERS' showing to have been utterly wasted. It does not appear, as we remarked a few weeks ago, that a subject of LOUIS NAPOLEON enjoys a single legal guarantee for life, liberty or property, as against the Government, which the subjects of Louis XIV. did not enjoy. He is better off, it is true, better fed, better clothed, and possesses general exemption from gross tyranny and outrage, but this is due to the general progress of the world in humanity, and the greater force of public opinion, which has been bred by greater publicity to politics, properly so called. France is to-day very much what it was in 1700.

Moreover, it now appears that the much *vaunted change from the parliamentary system* to the system of personal government which the Emperor brought about, is not much of a change after all. All readers of the wonderful lucubrations of the Duke DE MORNY and the Duke DE MOUCHY are aware that what France gained by the 2d of December was the utter extinction of talking and writing as instruments of government. The "men of action," the soldiers, and speculators, and horse-dealers, were henceforward to have the sole charge of public affairs and the expenditure of the public money, and the *scribblers and rhetoricians were to be relegated to harmless silence and obscurity.* This admirable invention was tried for exactly seven years, and failed miserably. The "men of action" ran the country horribly in debt, and proved such blind, as well as mute guides, that the Emperor called the very worst part of the parliamentary system, the talking part again into existence. The Corps Legislatif was permitted to debate and to vote the budget by items, and not in the lump, as previously. The result is that the talkers are all once again let loose on France; and what is, if possible, still worse, the old set of talkers who adorned the closing years of LOUIS PHILIPPE'S reign, are again making their appearance on the surface. It is true, the main feature of the Napoleonic system—the independence of the Ministry, as regards the vote of the Chamber—still remains; but it was not the dependence of the Ministry on the Chamber, which was, after all, in the eyes of the Bonapartist publicists, *the worst of its features; but the distracting, disturbing, exciting influence of the debates on the public mind.* And now the debates are going on as vigorously as ever, and are faithfully reported in the *Moniteur* and every other journal that chooses to publish them. Every member says what he pleases, the only check being the interruptions of the great Duke who presides over the deliberations of the body, whose reproofs fall upon such men as THIERS and PELLETAN and JULES FAVRE, with about as much effect as the exhortations of the pious Cobbler upon the "Essayists and Reviewers." What makes the position all the more absurd, is that the Emperor has not, as might be supposed, got over his fear of free speech. The press is as completely gagged as ever. The property of every newspaper proprietor is absolutely at the mercy of the police. The assembling of over twenty persons for any purpose of discussion is forbidden, and the prohibition is rigidly enforced. But the newspapers are not forbidden to report the debates in the Senate and Corps Legislatif, provided they copy them in full from the *Moniteur*. It is hardly necessary to say that speeches of men like BEHIER, or THIERS, or JULES FAVRE, are not rendered one whit more effective or more damaging by being commented on by the press; on the contrary, the enjoined silence of the press gives a point and force to their arguments and invective; and yet the speeches are printed and read in every *café* in France, and the Government seems to think that as long as the *Journal des Débats* or the *Opinion Nationale* is not allowed to say amen to them, they cannot harm it. And nevertheless there is little question that the fears of the Tuileries are every month increasing, and that the Ficurys and the Mornys and the Persignys feel each day their position more precarious. The repressive power with which Providence has armed these men is, perhaps, at this moment the most effective instrument that could have been devised for completing the political training of the French Liberals. The necessity under which it places, of working under constraint, of submitting day after day to defeat without losing heart and hope, cultivating, in short, the great virtues of patience and self-control, without which a minority is nothing, and can achieve nothing, will, we have no doubt, prove an invaluable blessing to France, and may end by rendering it hereafter impossible for the country of PASCAL and DESCARTES to pass, body and soul, into the hands of such a band of adventurers as now rule her.

The Chesapeake Case.

The telegraph informs us that the Admiralty Court at Halifax has decided to restore the *Chesapeake* and her cargo to her owners. This decision was expected, and, indeed, it is not easy to see how any other one could have been arrived at. Even if the vessel had been lawfully captured, on the recapture by our forces, the right of the owners would be reinstated, and any claim on the part of the captors would not be listened to by the court. But we do not learn that any such claim was made.

The criminal proceedings in the case of the men who took her are also progressing. We see that a commission is proved before the court from JEFF. DAVIS to a man bearing the assumed name of PARKER, and we presume that it is to be claimed that the capture was made by PARKER, and that the men are therefore not amenable to the law for what they did.

Some time ago the Toronto *Leader* published a letter which throws some light upon this matter, and which the *Leader* stated was written to a gentleman of Toronto by "his brother, under whose authority as an officer in the service of the Confederate States," the *Chesapeake* was captured. That part of the letter which bears upon the case is as follows:

"Ere this reaches you the account of the capture of the *Chesapeake* will be old. I sent H—— to Richmond last May to procure me a letter-of-marque, that I might capture some Yankee steamers running between St. John and Boston. After an absence of three months he returned, having gone only as far as Nassau, from whence he had written me 'a humbugging' letter, with which I was not satisfied.

In November, a man came to St. John from Wilmington, under the assumed name of PARKER, his real name being ——. He wanted to get charge of a ship. He was poor. I ascertained from him that at one time he had charge of the *Retribution*, and he showed me his papers as an officer in the Navy. I told him to remain quiet, and then I sent BRAINE to New-York to make a reconnoissance. He returned, and I went among a few friends who loaned me $385.

I tried to get PARKER to go to New-York, but he refused, so I raised eleven men and put them under charge of BRAINE. *I wrote him his instructions.* I then took PARKER and went down the bay on the day we expected the steamer would be captured, and when the *Chesapeake* appeared in sight we went on board."

We can fill in PARKER'S real name now, as the testimony of his brother shows that it was LOCKE, and that he was a Nova Scotian.

If this letter tells the truth, it seems plain that the proving of PARKER'S commission as an officer of the Confederate Navy would not justify the men, for they were acting not under PARKER, but under the command of the writer of the letter. He "tried to get PARKER to go to New-York," and could not; he "raised the *men*;" he "*put them in charge of* BRAINE;" he had raised the funds for the enterprise; and he "gave the instructions" for it, and not till the vessel was taken and was at Nova Scotia did PARKER have anything to do with the matter, and that the writer himself had no authority is shown by the fact which he states that he had been trying unsuccessfully to get a letter-of-marque.

Still it will probably be attempted to make out that PARKER was the officer in charge of the expedition. But the officials should certainly examine the writer of this letter, for if his statements are true, PARKER was not in command.

Whether the fact that PARKER was a Nova Scotian, and that his acts were contrary to the law of England, would weaken the protection of his commission, remains to be seen. The case is an interesting one, and presents points in international law, whose decision may be very important.

The Greco Conspiracy.

Was this a real or a spurious plot? Was it a plot got up by Italian fanatics against the life of the French Emperor, or a plot got up by the Parisian police against French liberty? People are divided in opinion on this subject, but perhaps an epitome of the history of the mysterious affair will best enable us to form a correct conclusion as to its true character. On Christmas Day four Italians, named GRECO, IMPERATORI, FRADUCO and LAGLIO, arrived in Paris, with the intention, according to their subsequent admission, of killing the Emperor. They had each two uncharged shells concealed on their persons, were armed with daggers and revolvers, and possessed cash to the amount of 4,000f. They dallied away their time in the French metropolis till their money was nearly spent, when they bethought themselves of the business which brought them thither; but while they were preparing, or affecting to prepare, for the execution of their crime, the police pounced on them, and the bubble burst. Now who was it that furnished these men with the eight shells and the 4,000f.? Who was it that armed them with daggers and revolvers? Who was it that instigated them to travel from Lugano to Paris, and to attempt the assassination of the ruler of France? If we are to believe their own evidence after arrest, it was GIUSEPPE MAZZINI that supplied them with money and arms, that suggested to them the foul deed, and that invited them to undertake its commission.

But how are these statements to be reconciled with the counter-statements of MAZZINI himself in his letter to the London press? In that letter the Italian patriot pronounces the whole story an infamous fabrication. He declares that he never had an interview with the conspirators at Lugano; that he never instigated them, or any one else, to assassinate LOUIS NAPOLEON; that he never supplied them with shells, money, or arms for any such purpose. This comprehensive and emphatic disclaimer forbids us to give the slightest credit to the disclosures of these men, so far as MAZZINI is concerned. But if they have borne false witness in order to implicate the Italian patriot in their guilt, is it not possible that they may have withheld evidence which would furnish a clue to the real authors, and nature of the plot? Though we cannot suppose that MAZZINI suggested it to them, and equipped them for its execution, it is still less likely that either Cardinal ANTONELLI or VICTOR EMANUEL did so. Yet there must have been a principal and instigator in the case, for it is plain, from the social position and circumstances of the would-be assassins, that they were mere instruments. Who then was the concocter of the scheme? Who furnished these wretches with the means of accomplishing it, if *that* was really their object? This may have been a genuine plot, and the parties to it may have been genuine plotters, whose real aim was the murder of NAPOLEON. But their conduct, both before and after their arrest, looks suspicious. More than a fortnight elapsed from their entrance into Paris to their apprehension, during any one day of which they could have attempted the carrying out of their design with the greatest ease, for the Emperor was every day to be met with, yet they gave themselves up to enjoyment all the time, and seemed oblivious of their mission. Their leader, too, while under examination, displayed none of the dignity or reticence of a genuine conspirator. He foamed, he raged, he blasphemed, like a maniac, because, forsooth, his victim had escaped; but, when all this *furore* was over, he evinced a singular readiness to communicate whatever was most calculated to please his interrogators.

Bogus plots to cast odium on an obnoxious party or a political opponent have been of frequent occurrence. ALCIBIADES was driven into exile because of the defacement of the Hermean statues at Athens, but it is almost certain that it was the enemies of ALCIBIADES, and not ALCIBIADES, who committed the crime. The Catholics of England suffered persecution in the reign of the second CHARLES for having participated in a Jesuit plot, but it was the miscreant OATES and his accomplices, not the Catholics, who were the real plotters. And if this Greco conspiracy was got up by the Parisian Police, to justify the enactment of additional laws for the safeguard of the Emperor, or to excuse additional measures of severity against the French press and people, why should we wonder? If, however, notwithstanding the various symptoms of spuriousness which it exhibits, the plot was a genuine one, and the real aim of the conspirators was to murder NAPOLEON, we are benevolent enough to rejoice that it has proved abortive, and that his Majesty still survives.

The Situation in New-Zealand.

Our last intelligence from New-Zealand is of considerable importance. There are mishaps in war, it seems, at the antipodes as well as in the occident, and Mr. Bull's strategy is occasionally no less liable to be baffled than Brother Jonathan's.

Gen. CAMERON, be it remembered, delayed his attack on the Maori stronghold of Mere-Mere, for months, in order that he might concentrate his forces, provide gunboats, and make full preparation for capturing that position, preventing the escape of its defenders, and crushing the main body of the rebels with a single blow. At length everything deemed necessary to his success, was ready, and on Oct. 31 the steamer *Pioneer*, with 600 troops on board, received instructions to ascend the Waikato, and land the soldiers about nine miles above Mere-Mere, that they might be on hand to intercept the retreat of the enemy, who were to be assailed the second day after. The iron-clad, notwithstanding a sharp fire from the Maoripah, passed up the stream unharmed, and executed her commission. So far all had gone well, and the British Commander anticipated a glorious and decisive victory in the impending fight; but that very night the rain fell in torrents, the river rose and flooded the surrounding swamps, and when the morning of battle dawned, the natives were nowhere! Inspired with a panic, probably, by the presence of the gunboat, they had escaped in their canoes under cover of the darkness, and left their foe no trophy to console him for his disappointment and trouble, save their untenanted position and a few antiquated field-pieces. Of the 2,000 warriors who had occupied Mere-Mere, and whom Gen. CAMERON had hoped to annihilate, not a man was killed, wounded, or captured. All got off safely, and went no one knows whither. The common opinion is, that they have formed themselves into guerrilla bands and taken to the bush, but it is just as likely that they have retired to some more remote position where iron-clads can't reach them, and where they can contend with the Europeans on more equal terms, or amuse them for another season.

The result of the British Commander's failure to compel the Maories to fight at Mere-Mere, and to prevent their retreat thence, is that a whole year has been wasted, and that the strength of the natives is still unbroken, their spirit and self-confidence unabated. Their superiority in forest warfare also continues, and, at a place called Mauku, on the 17th of October, they achieved their latest recorded triumph in this kind of encounter, over a party of volunteers, consisting of some 60 or 70 men, under Lieuts. PERCEVAL and LUSK, the former of whom was slain, with six privates. Lieut. PERCEVAL was a grandson of that Prime Minister who was assassinated in the House of Commons by BELLINGHAM.

It is fortunate indeed for the colonists that the conflict is, properly speaking, rather a conflict with the *Waikatoes* than with the Maories generally. For were the entire aboriginal population to join in the struggle, while the colonists are waiting for succor from England and India, they might find it a somewhat difficult matter to weather the tempest. The very military renown of the Waikatoes, however, is now telling against them, and hatred of their formidable neighbors, no less than dread of the issue, is unquestionably keeping the feebler tribes from taking part in a war on which the continued existence of their race probably depends. But though the war is still waged only by a single tribe, we may judge what is the alarm of the whites, and what their idea of its nature, from the Colonial Government having demanded an auxiliary force of *twenty thousand* men. There is evidence, moreover, that the war will soon become a war of massacre on both sides. The Waikatoes are said to make no distinction between soldiers and civilians, between men and women, between adults and children. They have vowed vengeance against all "pale faces," and wherever they meet them, they shoot all down indiscriminately. Hence the universal cry of the Europeans is now for "RETALIATION." "The savages," exclaim they, "must be hunted like wild beasts; no quarter must be given them;" and we are assured by the correspondent of the London *Times* that, if Gen. CAMERON'S strategy had succeeded at Mere-Mere, not a man of the Maories would have been spared.

But though this merciless mode of waging war may be quite in accordance with the ethics of untutored savages, it will not be very consistent with the professions of a people who claim to be paragons of humanity and philanthropy—who are such rigid censors of the acts of others—and it will prove a rather singular illustration of those refined precepts with which the leading London journals have interlarded their commentaries *on our American conflict.*

The Fair of the Sanitary Commission.

The fair in behalf of the Sanitary Commission, which is to open in Brooklyn on the 22d inst., is the fourth of that series of fairs which are being held in the great cities of our country. Chicago, Cincinnati, Boston, have each, in their turn, shown what they could do in this way for the soldier, and now Brooklyn is to take her turn. She has not hitherto shown herself backward in good works, and we presume she will not now. Her citizens propose to raise at least a quarter of a million dollars, and they are all united heartily in the work. They are putting up temporary buildings in connection with the Academy of Music, in which the fair is to be held, and lumbermen send material as their gift, and carpenters furnish their days' labor as their contribution. *On every hand is to be heard* nothing but preparations for the fair. Churches and Sabbath schools, and private schools and private individuals give money and time, and labor and thought, to make the affair a grand success.

There is to be one feature about this fair which is new and is likely to prove interesting. The New-England element, as we all know, is strong in Brooklyn, and the New-England people there propose to have a kitchen attached to the fair, which shall represent the kitchens of New-England in the olden times. They mean to show to their children and to others who have known of these things only by hearsay, what was the old fireplace, around which the Puritans used to gather. The old-fashioned chairs and tables, the old candlesticks, and porringers, and trenchers, the strings of dried apples and pumpkin which festooned the ceiling, the old fashioned dishes, steaming pork and beans, yellow hasty pudding and milk, celebrated by New-England's poet, JOEL BARLOW, the golden pumpkin pie, and the rich, spicy mince pie, Indian bread and Indian pudding, doughnuts, and a host more of good things, whose very names make the mouths of those who have known them, water, are all to be found there—and the old costumes are also to be seen. The guests will be waited upon and the kitchen presided over by ladies in the dress of our great-grandmothers, and as pretty as they were in their youth—and the old Bible will lie on the shelf, and the old almanac hang up by the dresser.

Nor is this all, for the scenes of the old times are also to be reproduced. The apple paring, the donation party, the quilting frolic, are to be represented, and we even hear rumors of a wedding-party, with a real wedding—but this we do not vouch for. But at any rate, the Brooklyn Yankees are bound to have a good time now, and to show that there were some good things of old in New-England, before thoughts of shutting her "out in the cold" had begun to ferment in weak and coppery heads.

Personal.

—Mr. A. C. ARMSTRONG has lately become a partner in the esteemed publishing house of ROBINSON & Co. Mr. ARMSTRONG has since boyhood been in the employ of this firm in subordinate capacities, and his rise is a blessing evidence of the rewards attending the faithful discharge of duty. The new partner has long been known to the book trade for his eminent business qualities and his agreeable and gentlemanly manners.

—The hundreds of persons who were crowded out of the Cooper Institute last Tuesday evening on the occasion of Miss ANNA E. DICKINSON'S lecture on "Words for the Hour," have another opportunity afforded them of hearing this wonderful young speaker at the Brooklyn Academy of Music to-morrow evening, providing they go early enough. Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER will preside on the occasion. Miss DICKINSON will discuss the same topic—"Words for the Hour"—which she has already presented twice with great success—first at Washington and afterwards in this City.

—Mr. MACFARLANE, who, for the last seventeen years, has been the chief editor of the *Scientific American*, last week vacated that responsible post and entered another sphere of usefulness in Albany, N. Y. On the eve of his departure from this City, Mr. MACFARLANE was made the recipient of various presentations from his numerous friends, in tributes to his worth as a Christian gentleman and his acquirements as a scientific scholar. There are few probably who have contributed as much as he to the material prosperity of the people of this State and the country generally, by the gentleness he has for years displayed, to make his wide experience and sound judgment in all branches of applied science, manufactures and industry available to us.

FROM GEN. GRANT'S DEPARTMENT.

Skirmishing at Cumberland Gap—Our Forces Compelled to Retire—They Subsequently Regain their Ground.

POWELL'S RIVER BASIN, TENN., Friday, Feb. 5.

On Friday, of last week, three brigades of a cavalry corps, about sixteen hundred strong, four hundred of whom were mounted, with no artillery, under the command of Col. LOVE, of the Eleventh Kentucky Regiment, started with the regard, under Gen. JONES, on the Virginia road, thirteen miles from Cumberland Gap.

The skirmishing lasted for three hours. We held our position until dark, although we were attacked by a superior force, when we withdrew to our camps, three miles in the rear.

At sunrise on Saturday morning Col. LOVE'S pickets were attacked by the rebels, when Col. LOVE moved in the front to meet them.

The rebels were soon advancing in line with 4,000 infantry and cavalry and three pieces of artillery.

Col. LOVE then fell back three miles, skirmishing all the way, when the enemy ceased following, and Col. LOVE encamped three miles from the Gap.

The next morning Col. LOVE sent all his available forces two miles in front, and had a lively skirmish with the rebels, twice charging them and driving them back with heavy loss—since which (up to the afternoon of the 5th inst.) the rebels have not appeared in any force on our front.

Our loss in these skirmishes was eight killed, eight wounded, and three missing. Capt. HARRISON, of the Eighth Tennessee, is among the killed.

The enemy's loss was ten killed and from fifteen to twenty-five wounded.

The rebels were unsuccessful in their attempt to take the Cumberland Gap.

Simultaneously with this movement, slight demonstrations were made by the rebels from the Jonesboro and Tazewell roads.

All is quiet now in this neighborhood.

Gen. GARRARD, the new Commander of this post, is determined to hold the Cumberland at all hazards. Nothing definite has recently been heard from Knoxville.

REPORTS FROM KNOXVILLE.

Longstreet's Forces Still Advancing—Severe Engagement at Tazewell—Gen. Wilcox Slightly Wounded—Reported Reinforcements for Longstreet.

Dispatch to the Philadelphia Inquirer.

KNOXVILLE, Sunday, Jan. 31, via CHATTANOOGA, Wednesday, Feb. 3.

I have reliable information from the rebel lines that Gen. LONGSTREET has recently been heavily reinforced from Virginia and North Carolina.

Major-Gen. BUCKNER (Jackson) commands the right wing, and the youngest HILL the left.

He holds a line extending from Strawberry Plains to Sevierville. His army is in better condition than it has been for some time past, and every effort is being made by the enemy to strike heavy blows in this region.

The enemy has been drawing his forces to Sevierville during the past two or three days, and a large army is now concentrated there.

A large body of rebels have crossed the Holston River, and are now on the north bank, preparing to move down upon us. The men are very bold in their movements, and seem satisfied of their ability to push on successfully. In this design they may be disappointed, as every preparation is being made to give them a warm reception.

Unfortunately for us the rebels succeeded in advancing *cavalry and artillery north, on Saturday last*, and succeeded in cutting off our communications with our forces under Gen. PARKE, at Cumberland Gap. Gen. PARKE, by courier, announces that he is watching the enemy, and can hold the Gap for several months, if necessary.

A battle occurred at Tazewell, on Sunday last, which was in progress for some hours. The forces on both sides were severe, and I am sorry to learn that the gallant Gen. OLIVER H. WILCOX was painfully, though not seriously wounded. He will be able to direct operations in an ambulance.

In this affair our forces were repulsed, the rebels appearing in overwhelming numbers, having been reinforced at the critical moment.

Our forces fell back to a good position at Bigskull, and have not since been molested.

The rebels captured twenty-one men of the Fourth Indiana, (six months') forty men of the Eighth Indiana, and seven of the Twenty-third Michigan. Five men of the Thirteenth Kentucky (rebel) Regiment were picked up about five miles from this city. This shows how the enemy is closing up on us.

Our total loss in the recent brilliant cavalry affair at Fair Gardens, beyond Sevierville, was about 100 in killed and wounded.

The brave Col. LESLIE, of the Fourth Indiana Cavalry, fell mortally wounded in this fight.

We took 127 prisoners. We captured a fine battery of three English steel rifled guns. The fight for these was a hard one, and the rebels lost heavily in killed and wounded.

The cavalry division of Gen. KENNER GARRARD got out all during the action. The leader headed his men, and led them on a wheeling charge through the enemy's columns, and successfully cut his way through them without serious loss.

Skirmishing is going on constantly every day along our entire line. The rebels seem to think we have fallen back from weakness, and would bring on a general engagement, but of course we have great advantages in retiring until our reinforcements are thoroughly up and in position.

Citizens and soldiers from the rebel lines agree in the statement that LONGSTREET has called for and is hourly expecting reinforcements from JOHNSTON'S army in Tennessee, which is reported to be coming up through North Carolina, as well as overland. It is doubtful whether such reinforcements will be able to join LONGSTREET promptly.

Gen. FOSTER is in direct communication by telegraph with Gens. GRANT and THOMAS. Both of these leaders are watching the movements here.

Gen. FOSTER is working hard, and so are his lieutenants, and there is no doubt expressed of our ability to carry out Gen. GRANT'S orders.

The people have cheered down and are now more confident in our Generals and army here than ever before.

(Approved, and accredited to you for publication, by order of Maj.-Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS, at Chattanooga, Feb. 5.)

Washington, Saturday, Feb. 6.

Private information, direct from Chattanooga, is to the effect that several days ago, though there was a force at Dalton, the main body of the rebel army was at Resaca, Georgia under JOHNSTON.

The latter fact is accounted for on the ground either that the enemy were forced to go to Rome for convenience to their supplies, or to prevent desertion, between 8,000 and 9,000 men having come into our lines since the battle of Missionary Ridge.

There is no such alarm at Chattanooga about the safety of our troops in the neighborhood of Knoxville as seems to prevail elsewhere, and many of the published accounts to that effect are characterized as exaggerations.

The Courier line, between Chattanooga and Knoxville, was interrupted.

Movements of Gen. Price—The Rebel Capt. Russell to be Held as a Hostage for the Delivery Up of Quantrell.

FORT SMITH, ARK., Saturday, Feb. 6.

Gen. PRICE has superseded Gen. HOLMES in the command of the Department of Arkansas. His headquarters are still at Longwood, west of Camden.

Capt. RUSSELL, Gen. HOLMES'S Adjutant, was brought here to-day. Gen. HOLMES is a son of Senator HUNTER, of Virginia, and commands the Indian Brigade in the division of the rebel Gen. HUNTER.

It has been recommended that Capt. RUSSELL be held as a hostage for the delivery up of QUANTRELL, for the murder of Maj. CURTIS, at Baxter's Springs, last Fall.

From Cairo.

CAIRO, Ill., Saturday, Feb. 6.

The steamer *Lake Oak*, from Memphis on the 3d instant, arrived here to-night with 600 bales of cotton and 30 hogsheads of tobacco for St. Louis.

The steamer *St. Patrick*, from Memphis on the 2d instant, with 600 bales of cotton for Louisville, also arrived here to-day.

The Memphis papers contain no news of consequence. Strictly middling cotton was selling there at 60c. @ 60c. per pound, and good middling at 70c. @ 71c.

Guerrillas Collecting in Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, KAN., Saturday, Feb 6.

Major MCKINNEY, of the Staff of General CURTIS, reports that a skirmish took place between Captain CRAWFORD'S command, and about one hundred guerrillas in Jackson County. The latter are supposed to be a part of QUANTRELL'S old band. There are evidences that guerrillas are collecting in that county for plundering operations. Arrangements are being made to break up their organization.

MEXICO AND THE WEST INDIES.

News from Mexico—Guadalajara and Aguas Calientes occupied by the French—Zacatecas still not yet Occupied—Juarez Reported at Monterey or Durango—News from Matamoros—Guerrilla Depredations—Miramon—Forey—Juarez' Late Minister of Justice, Retired to Live in Spain—Submission of Three of Juarez' Generals to the Intervention—A New Tribunal of Justice Established by the Regency.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HAVANA, Feb. 1, 1864.

By the Spanish merchant steamer *Cuba*, further intelligence has been received from Mexico.

Gen. BAZAINE counted Guadalajara on the 5th ult. The news is given in an official account from the Regency, which was transmitted to ORIZABA by telegraph, with orders to send the news on to Vera Cruz by a special messenger, so that it might be forwarded to Europe by the first steamer.

The following is Gen. BAZAINE's dispatch to the Regency, dated San Pedro, one league from Guadalajara, Jan. 5:

"To-day my vanguard occupied the city without firing a shot, and to-morrow I enter with the rest of the army. The enemy attempted ineffectually to prevent my passage over the bridge of Calderon, and is almost fleeing toward Colima after having made extortions on all the real estate owners. Gen. DOMAY writes to me, on the 26th of last month, that he had dispersed the remains of a force of URREA's which had taken refuge in the Sierra, taking from him 143 mules loaded with artillery and equipments, a quantity of copper, and utensils to bore cannon and coin money. The pacification of the interior is brought about by the occupation of all its principal capitals, and the principal conditions of his Imperial Highness the Archduke are fulfilled."

The latter sentence is an addition made by the Regency to Gen. BAZAINE's official dispatch for effect in Europe. It is signed by J. M. ARROYO, Secretary of State and Foreign Affairs, and directed to Don Jose MARIA GUTIERREZ, Estrada in Paris.

There are contradictory reports about the occupation of Zacatecas: it not being certain whether the French have taken it or not. The Franco-Mexican paper, the *Sociedad*, says, that up to the 3d of this month, ORTEGA was still at Zacatecas with his forces, not having marched against Aguas Calientes as it was announced he would do. The same paper adds, "DONLADO, with the rest of his troops, had arrived at Zacatecas and joined ORTEGA."

The *Estafeta*, another French paper of the Capital, says:

"We have been informed, upon good authority, that Zacatecas must have been occupied, or will be shortly, by a French column. Col. GARNIER has been intrusted with this important expedition, which he has undertaken at the head of the Fifty-first of the line, two battalions of the Seventh and Twentieth Foot Chasseurs, and two squadrons of the Second Regiment of *Chasseurs d'Afrique*."

Other communications from Vera Cruz, dated the 23th and 25th respectively, contradict one another in this particular. One communication, dated the 23th, says that the French Commander-in-Chief had written from Aguas Calientes to Gen. DONAI, to notify his arrival there from Zacatecas, and that the occupation of Zacatecas took place without any resistance, the forces that were there having been sent to San Luis, where Gen. MEJIA defeated them. The other, of the 25th, gives a different version, viz.:

"On the news of the occupation of Aguas Calientes by the French, there was an alarm at Zacatecas. ORTEGA asked his heavy cannon and burden of the crossways and equipments. Since then all was quiet again at Zacatecas, and it was said that ORTEGA would move here on the 31st of December, with 10,000 men and some pieces of mountain artillery, against Aguas Calientes, where the Conservative Commander, CHAVES, was staying with his forces."

The Franco-Mexican papers publish a ridiculous account of the late peregrinations of DONLADO. They say:

"In letters from the interior we find a most curious version of the doublings and redoublings of Don MARIANO DONLADO. The Ex-Governor of Guanajuato, receiving information that the French had marched from Lagos, evacuated Aguas Calientes, and was off to Rincon de Romos. The first news of the movement of the French thrust out to be false, and DONLADO, on hearing of it, returned from Rincon de Romos to Aguas Calientes. Three days after, he heard that the French were approaching by the estate of LUISIANA, when he took an opposite direction, going to Tocolichiche, in the direction of Guanajuato, so as to be in the rear of his pursuers. Since then it has been reported that DONLADO took again the route of Guadalajara."

According to the *Sociedad*, JUAREZ was expected on the 27th ult., at Monterey, accompanied only by his Ministers. JUAREZ' family would be accommodated at the house of Don EUSEBIO AGUIRRE, from there being no houses nor hotels unoccupied, on account of the immigration of people from Texas.

Another account says that JUAREZ took the route of Saltillo, and it was believed that he would go to Durango.

Gen. MEJIA writes, in a letter from San Luis:

"NAZARETH and ALCALDE have succeeded in assembling 300 men, almost unarmed, from the troops that were put to flight on the 27th of December, and are with them at Matiguela. There is no other force worth mentioning in this direction. JUAREZ is by this time on the frontier."

Of JUAREZ' Ministers, it is said by the friends of the intervention, that only TEJADA did not desert him; Nandam, it is said, would be made Minister of War, and JOAQUIN ALCALDE, of Justice. MEJIA, in a recent communication to the Regency, announces that three of the enemy's Generals, PARROS, ANTUNIA, and ARANGUREN, NUNEZ, one of JUAREZ' Ministers, and various employes and officers of the Government at San Luis, had voluntarily submitted to the intervention. The news of the submission of the above-named Generals has been since reiterated in the official publication of the Regency.

The Franco-Mexican papers publish letters from Matamoros, in which it is said that SERNA was about to send to Victoria 2,000 rifles of the arms lately obtained in Matamoros. The above papers publish likewise the following extract from their correspondence at Matamoros.

"The merchants here are anxious that Matamoros should be occupied by the Intervention, for they suffer much from the demagogues. CORTINAS cannot leave SERNA quiet, and the latter acts just as the other wishes. The State of Tamaulipas continues in disorder. The Americans pass over to this side of the river and carry off the cotton of the merchants of this place, who have no one to demand it back from them."

With regard to the late affair at Morelia, up to the 30th of last month there had been buried 628 bodies, nine-tenths of which are calculated to be those of Liberals. The Interventionists, according to the calculations of their friends, had 40 killed and 60 wounded. The Liberals, including killed and wounded, lost about 1,200 men, besides nine pieces of artillery and other equipments.

The Mexican guerrillas continue to molest the railroad operations. On the 31 inst., about 7 o'clock in the morning, a band of guerrillas made an attack upon the workmen at a place called Sordo, a little beyond Soledad, and carried them all off prisoners. A detachment of French cavalry was sent in pursuit, and, after some fighting, were obliged to retreat, three of the soldiers and their commander being wounded. A detachment of marines having come up to their assistance, under the command of Mr. MARECHAL, the military commander of Soledad, the pursuit was renewed, and the guerrillas were again rescued in a ravine called Paso Maria Hernandez, where the French succeeded in surrounding them. After a desperate fight of three hours, the guerrillas were put to flight, with the loss of thirty men, *hors de combat*, and the railroad operatives were rescued.

Tuxpan has been again occupied by the French authorities, who, on account of its insecurity since the attack made on it on the 28th of October last, had removed to Cojocan and Chiribusco.

MIRAMON, who was expected at Guanajuato on the 15th inst., was at that date at Salamanca, and was preparing to set out. The Interventionists say that his progress has been a complete ovation. Similar favorable accounts are given from the same source with respect to Colima; the inhabitants of which place, it is said, are enthusiastic in favor of the new order of things. The correspondence published in the Franco-Mexican papers from that place tells of the ability of arming the citizens to defend the new Government.

JUANNI, late Minister of Justice, TEJADA, arrived here lately from New-Orleans, and left to-day for Spain in the mail steamer *Isla de Cuba*. It appears that he is going to live in the province of Andalusia, Spain, where he possesses family property. He was accompanied by two sisters, a niece and a young man, a *protégé* of his who lost an arm in the war.

According to an account published by the Regency, the Liberals, after their unsuccessful attack on Morelia, commanded by NEGRETE and ALVARADO, and numbering 5,000 men, made an attack upon San Luis Potosi two days after it had been occupied by the Franco-Mexicans under MEJIA. That the attack was a spirited one, we gather from the fact that the Liberals penetrated as far as the *place d'armes*, from which, however, they were driven out, being completely defeated, according to the Franco-Mexican account, and pursued for a distance of three leagues, with the loss of 9 wagon-loads of military equipments, 6 rifled cannon, 3 mortars—one a 24-pounder and the other two 8-pounders—105 mules, 600 prisoners, several killed and wounded and two flags; on the part of the conquerors, several or MEJIA'S Aids-de-Camp were killed, and Gen. CALVO wounded in the arm, which has since been amputated.

The same official account of the Regency says that URREA, with the remains of his forces, after his unsuccessful attack upon Morelia, was defeated by a brigade of the Franco-Mexican army near Zamora, as he was marching in the direction of Guadalajara, and the greater part of his baggage taken. URREA, with some of his Aids-de-Camp and a small escort, escaped in the direction of Arlo, to seek, says the account, a way of getting out of the Empire on the Pacific side.

The Superior Tribunal of Justice in the Capital has been dissolved by the Regency, on account of disagreeing with the Government on the subject of the estates that JUAREZ's administration had confiscated. Another tribunal has been instituted, composed, says the official organ of the Regency, of persons worthy in all respects of esteem and honor.

The diligence from Queretaro, which was guarded by five French soldiers, was attacked by a party of guerrillas on the road, and the escort killed, as well as two officers of Zouaves who were passengers by it, bearing dispatches from Gen. BAZAINE. As soon as it was known in the Capital, a detachment of 600 men, under the command of Col. POTTIER, was sent out in pursuit of them, as well as other troops of the Empire, as MEXICO is now ostentatiously called, from other points.

The epitome of news, which the Regency publishes regularly for transmission to its employes in foreign countries, contains the following items:

"DONLADO, vigorously pursued by Gen. BAZAINE in person, abandoned all his train, destroying a great quantity of artillery effects.

General CASTAGNY, after having occupied Aguascalientes and established the civil authorities, marched against Zacatecas, which has been abandoned by the opposers of the Government.

According to accounts received from Monterey it is known that JUAREZ and his cabinet had arrived in that city.

The guerrillas of JUAREZ's party, who, under the command of NICOLAS MEJIA, were increasing considerably in the mountain region of Tulancingo, suffered a complete defeat at Tuto, losing one hundred muskets, two pieces of artillery, nine chests of artillery equipments, with several killed and wounded, and thirty made prisoners. Their leader, MEJIA, escaped to Huauchinango with only eight men.

Finally the opposers of the Government, under the command of FRAGOSO, have received another blow in Rio Hondo, with the loss of several killed and wounded, and forty prisoners.

All Alfonso the younger part of MARQUEZ' band have been captured, their leader being reduced to so low a condition that he was willing to submit to the Empire on receiving a pledge of security, but the reply of General NIEGLE must have shown him that the reign of vandalism is over, for he let him know that the only pledge he should receive would be a rope to hang him with.

According to the *Sociedad*, URREA, on the 6th inst., was at Coalcoman, so far as which place General DONAI was still following him with the *Chasseurs d'Afrique*, leaving his artillery behind.

Uruapan, the *ad interim* capital of the State (Michoacan) is occupied by the French.

On the 7th the ceremony of swearing allegiance to the intervention took place at Morelia, where on the first day the document was signed by more than 1,500 persons, and on the following day, the 8th, large numbers continued to sign it. There were illuminations, music and other diversions in honor of the event.

In Michoacan there only remain a few bands who, says the accounts, will be exterminated by General MARQUES.

FROM SAN DOMINGO AND HAVANA.

Departure of Spanish Steamers for Hayti—Reflections on the War in St. Domingo—Russian and English Ships-of-War in Havana—The Russian and English Admirals.

HAVANA, Monday, Feb. 1, 1864.

The Spanish war steamer, *San Quintin*, arrived here a few days ago, from St. Domingo, and brought the following news:

On the 9th and 10th of last month (January) the Government steamer *Majestad* was attacked by the insurgents as she was going up the river Azua, loaded with provisions and warlike materials for the Spanish army encamped at Guanuma and Monte Plata. The attack was unsuccessful, the assailants being driven off by the assistance that came from the camp and from the capital, St. Domingo. The steamer was again attacked on her return to St. Domingo, after having discharged her cargo in the same direction, but the Dominicans, after a hard fought contest, were again driven off.

The insurgents, say the Spanish accounts, having been routed along the whole line of the river Ozoma and opposite the pass of Tabacos with considerable loss, fled in the direction of the town of Los Llanos, near which place they were again beaten on the 16th by SANTANA, who left the capital to cut off their retreat. The account makes the insurgents to have been likewise beaten on the same day at a place called Capote, in Pulgarin, near to Hayti. The discrepancy in the account I do not undertake to clear up.

The correspondent of the *Boletin Mercantil*, of Porto Rico, writing from Samana, says: "Since the action of the 31st ult., in which the rebels paid so dearly for their audacity, they have not molested us, pressuring themselves daily to Gen. HUSEBIA, Governor of the district, in parties of tens and twelves. All the country from this town to the point south of the peninsula is completely free from insurgents."

Gen. HUSEBIA having received information that forces, arms and equipments were to be landed on the peninsula of Samana, by the river Juna, sent out an expedition, in conjunction with the officer in command of the naval station at this point, to the mouth of the Juna, under the command of a naval Lieutenant. The expedition left on the 8th, and on the 10th the Commander was informed that a part of the arms which it had been proposed by the insurgents to introduce, had been taken a prize by the Spanish war steamer *Ulloa*. The expedition, which was composed of gunboats, then made reconnaissances along the southern coast of the peninsula, in order to confer with the insurgents, but as nobody appeared, a written communication, offering them a free pardon if they surrendered, was left ashore. The gunboats then withdrew, when the insurgents showed a flag of truce. The Spanish Commander ordered the gunboats to advance, but observing suddenly a singular movement on shore, he placed them in line of battle, the insurgents opening fire on them at the same time. The gunboats returned it—killing, as they say, one-half of the insurgents, who, however, did not amount to more than about fifty.

Gen. GANDARA continues still at Azua, employed in sending the necessary articles for Gen. PUELLO's expedition and organizing another, which will shortly set out for Barahona. PUELLO had taken San Juan and Las Matas, and at the last accounts, dated the 18th inst., was marching against Cercado, which latter place and Barahona were the only places in the Province of Azua, say the Spanish accounts, still occupied by the insurgents.

Gen. SANTANA had gone to the Capital to reëstablish his health, the command of the Spanish army encamped in Guanuma, being intrusted *ad interim* to Gen. ALDAO.

The case of the schooner *Julia*, which was taken a prize by the Spanish steamer *Ulloa*, whilst discharging a cargo of warlike effects at Monte Cristi, and recovering at the same time a cargo of tobacco from the rebels, is pending before the Admiralty Court of the Capital.

Mr. DAVIS HAVEN, an American capitalist, residing at Porto Rico, is mentioned as having come to the Capital of St. Domingo, to set about making a railroad from Neyba to Barahona, no being at all daunted by the political state of affairs. He is said to be at the head of a company who have large industrial projects in view in St. Domingo.

The Spanish war-steamer *Princesa de Asturias* left on the 25th inst. for Hayti. The *Princesa de Asturias* took out with her $100,000, a loan from the Bank of Spain, of this city, to the Government, for St. Domingo, to pay the expenses of the war there. After leaving the money at the last named place, she will go on, as mentioned above, to Port-au-Prince, to demand of the Haytian Government the delivery on to the Spanish authorities of the Dominican refugees who have sought asylum in the Haytian dominions. Another Spanish war-steamer, the *Carmen*, is at present at Port-au-Prince, and according to the last news received from Santiago de Cuba, the Spanish corvette *Santa Lucia* left that port on the 31st for the same destination.

The sending of troops, warlike equipments, and also provisions to the Spanish army in St. Domingo, is still continued with great activity from here and Santiago de Cuba, and the bringing back from the same place invalided and sick soldiers is carried on with a similar activity. The merchant-steamer *Cubana*, chartered by the Spanish Government, which left here on the 8th inst., with troops for St. Domingo, returned from there to Santiago de Cuba on the 23d, with 300 sick soldiers, including four officers, and proceeded immediately after her arrival to Nuevitas, in this Island, to take on board mules for the use of the army in St. Domingo. The *San Quintin*, which arrived here a few days ago, will take out 1,000 mules for the same place. The merchant-steamer *Marse* left here on the 27th for St. Domingo, (the Capital,) carrying troops, maize, rice, biscuit, equipments and money for the Spanish army at the seat of war. The transport-of-war steamer *Velasco* is loading for the same place, and will take out a large number of mules.

Notwithstanding the continual glowing reports published in the Havana papers of the success of the Spanish arms in St. Domingo, the efforts made by the Government to put down the insurgents do not appear to be successful. They have in reality many obstacles to cope with—above all, the climate, so dangerous to the young raw recruits sent from Spain, of which the army there chiefly consists; in addition to this, the enemy that they have to contend with, although perhaps undisciplined, and it may be not so well-equipped as the Spanish soldier, is a formidable one. The natives of St. Domingo are a hardy race, fighting for their liberty, well accustomed to the climate, and able to bear the privations of a campaigning life better than the European soldiers of the Spanish army. They will live on almost anything, and be satisfied after a hard day's march with a handful of maize as their only subsistence. I mentioned some time ago that VARGAS, the Captain-General of the Spanish part of St. Domingo, was surprised at his arrival at the extent of the rebellion, and I have since been informed, on good authority, that he has sent to the Government here for more troops, in consequence of which the Captain-General has written home to Spain to send out 12,000 additional soldiers for the island. The number of troops at present in St. Domingo must be about 40,000, exclusive of the militia, which consists of about 2,000.

The harbor of Havana was enlivened, last week, by the presence of several foreign war vessels, in addition to the Spanish ones that are stationed here, and a deal of powder has been consequently wasted in the interchange of the usual naval salutes.

In the first place a Russian man-of-war propeller, *Newsky*, arrived here at the beginning of last week, with the Russian Admiral on board, and a few days after the English Admiral, Sir A. MILNE, arrived in the man-of-war propeller the *Nile*; two other English war steamers entered at the same (the *Cygnet* and *Petrel*,) all from Jamaica; and after one day's sojourn they all three left for the Bermudas, the Winter station of the English fleet. The above named vessels left on the 29th, and on the 30th the English man-of-war propeller *Shannon* arrived from Matamoras, and brought dispatches from the officer in command of the American squadron blockading the Rio Grande and the Texas coast, including Galveston. A report appeared in the papers here, copied from a paper of Santiago de Cuba, purporting to proceed from Jamaica, that there was a military on board of the *Shannon* at Vera Cruz, and that another steamer had been dispatched from Jamaica to Vera Cruz, to her assistance. The *Shannon* was at Vera Cruz, but left there for Matamoras, and thence came on to Havana to join the English Admiral, who, however, left the day before her arrival. When the *Shannon* left Matamoras there was no French squadron in those waters, and the Mexican flag was flying at Matamoras.

The *Newsky* is still lying here, and if it is true, as stated, that her machinery will require repairs, her stay may be for some time. Other vessels of the Russian fleet are shortly expected. LARA.

FROM ALBANY.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 6.

The Senate is not in session to-day.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 6.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

The King's County Bounty Act; also, the bill legalizing town, city, and county bounties, which was ordered to a third reading.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. SPENCER—For the better preservation of the public health in New-York, Kings and Richmond Counties.

By Mr. WOODRUFF—Amending the Metropolitan Police Act by inserting therein the names Daniel D. T. Marshall, Joseph S. Bosworth, Anthony F. Campbell and Wm. McMurray, as Police Commissioners.

By Mr. PICKERT—Amending the act relative to the National Guard.

By Mr. READ—Relative to the District and Marine Courts in New-York.

The bill establishing a State Bounty at three hundred dollars to volunteers was laid on the table.

The Senate Bill, legalizing town, city, and county bounties, was read a third time and passed.

Adjourned.

SYNOPSIS OF BILLS.

LIFE AND HEALTH INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Senator SHAFER introduced a bill amending the several acts relating to the above companies, ordering that it shall not be lawful for any person to act within this State as a, &c. for any company incorporated under laws of any other State, unless such company is possessed of the amount of actual capital required by the sixth section of the act relating to such companies and the same is invested in stocks or Treasury Notes of the United States or this State, or of the State in which such company is located, or in such securities as bonds, mortgages, &c., are receivable by the Bank Department; but all mortgages so deposited by any company under this section shall be upon real estate worth 75 per cent. more than the amount loaned thereon; such stocks, &c., to be deposited with the chief financial officer of the State incorporating the company, and this State must be furnished with a certificate of such officer that he holds it in trust for the benefit of the policy holders the securities before mentioned.

There are many other sections in the bill of great importance to Insurance Companies.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Senator SHAFER introduced a bill, directing that all written opinions delivered by the Court of Appeals, or any Judge thereof, upon any motion or cause that may have been heard and decided by said court, shall be filed with the clerk thereof, and shall be detained by him for the purpose of preserving the same. And after the expiration of said three months, the said opinion shall be delivered by the clerk of said court to the reporter of said court.

DIRECTORS OF RAILROAD COMPANIES.

Mr. PERKINS offered a bill ordering that in all elections for directors of every railroad corporation within this State, each stockholder shall be entitled to one vote on every share of stock held by him for 30 days previous to any election, providing such vote shall be challenged. It shall be the duty of the inspectors to require the voter to produce the original certificates of the stock; and unless offered when asked for, such vote shall be refused. The President and Secretary are ordered to give to stockholders, who represent at least 10 per cent. of the capital stock, a list of the persons owning stock in such corporation, with the number of shares held by each; and in default of doing so, they shall forfeit $1,000, and be liable to punishment by fine, imprisonment, or both, in the discretion of the court.

FREIGHT REPORTS OF NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND ERIE RAILROADS.

Mr. RICHARDSON introduced a bill directing the above companies to make monthly returns of the amount of merchandise, &c., delivered by each railway at the terminus of their respective roads, and ordering the Chief Engineer to embody such reports in his annual report to the Legislature.

TO INCORPORATE NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN PASSENGER AND BAGGAGE COMPANY.

Mr. MCNEIL introduced a bill incorporating John Butterfield, Geo. W. Peck, Wm. A. Conely, John C. Dimlok, Ira Buckman, Wm. E. Lord, Seth S. Ensworth, Walter S. Hopkins, David S. Fairchild, D. P. Britton, A. F. Brainerd, Wm. Muir, Townsend Jackson, A. J. Greene, Joseph Hedden, Leonard Warner, L. Derby, and John Van Gelder as the "New-York and Brooklyn Passenger and Baggage Company."

The capital stock to be $50,000, divided into shares of $100 each, with power to increase the same to $250,000.

SEC. 3 of the bill gives the company power to issue bonds &c. for the erection of stables, storage depots, &c., &c., said bonds to be secured by mortgage on the property of the company.

THE FIREMEN OF NEW-YORK.

Mr. LYONS introduced a bill amending section 8 of laws in relation to firemen, passed in 1856, by adding that the commissioners shall nominate two clerks at a salary of $1,200 each, to the Common Council of New-York, and a stenographic reporter at a salary of $500, and requiring all to take an oath for the proper performance of their duties.

ARMY AND NAVY SAVINGS BANK OF NEW-YORK.

Mr. BATTERY's bill names as Corporators of the above bank James Harper, George Opdyke, E. Harrison Reed, John Quackenbush, Thos. B. Van Buren, Frank S. Allen, Robt. B. Livingston, J. Nelson Lucky, A. V. Stout, Ezra F. Davis, James Gulick, Gabriel Van Cott, Daniel Sandford, James B. Elmore, John Emmons, Jr., Hubbard G. Stone, Wm. A. Budd, Robt. Allen, Jona O. Fowler, Wm. Hall, Chas. E. Hart, James M. Post, and empowers them to locate at or near the junction of Broadway, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third street.

TOLLING THE CENTRAL AND ERIE RAILROADS.

Mr. MATTOON gave notice that he would on some future day ask leave to introduce a bill to impose tolls on through freight carried on the canal navigation by the above companies, and in connection with the above, offered the following:

Resolved, That in a time like the present, when the expenses of a great war press heavily on the people, it is just and proper that the large and rich railroads of this State, which are competing with the canals and reducing its revenues, should bear a fair proportion of the burdens; and be compelled to pay into the State Treasury a portion of their enormous earnings in the way of tolls on through freight carried during canal navigation.

STATE AND NATIONAL BANKS.

Mr. BRANDRETH'S bill to enable the trustee of the State to organize into National Banks, provides that banks desiring to organize under the new Currency act may do so on presenting all the duties and liabilities of the various banks, and on giving notice thereof in at least one newspaper once a week for at least six weeks.

When any of the notes of such State Banks shall be returned to the Superintendent of the Banking Department, he shall surrender like securities deposited with him.

The new reorganized banks may sue or be sued on all claims or liabilities of the old banks.

REGULATING THE RUNNING OF CITY RAILROAD CARS.

Mr. ECKERSON'S bill provides that the Common Council of New-York shall have power to regulate the number of cars to be run, their style, rate of speed, the condition in which they shall be kept; the condition in which the tracks, streets, &c., shall be kept; also, the licensing of conductors and drivers, and generally such other subjects as may be necessary and pertinent thereto. Such regulations shall be fixed by ordinance, and apply as far as practicable, to every railroad in the City, and shall not be claimed more than once a year. Such rules, however, are not to apply to the rate of fare.

It shall be the duty of the police force, as well as of such officers as the Common Council may designate, to enforce such ordinances.

PASSENGERS ON CITY RAILROADS.

Mr. BRANDRETH'S bill to regulate the carrying of passengers on city railroads, and prevent overcrowding the cars, provides that each city and town railroad company shall provide such accommodations as will secure to each passenger a seat, and shall not take into a car any greater number of passengers than can be seated therein, under a penalty of $25.

REQUIRING MONTHLY RAILROAD REPORTS.

Mr. RICHARDSON'S bill provides that the New-York Central and New-York and Erie Railroad Companies shall make, on the first days of each month thereafter, a statement, in such form as the State Engineer may prescribe, showing the quantity in kind and in pounds of all freight carried the month preceding. These statements are required with reference to certain articles at the western termination of said roads, and with reference to other certain articles at the eastern termination of said road—each statement to be filed in the office of the State Engineer. And these corporations, in addition to the reports now required from them, shall further report a statement or table, similar to the Table No. 8 of the Auditor's annual reports on Canals. And they shall further show in a table the value of each article brought to tide-water during the year

Once Used in a Family,

DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF

BECOMES A STANDARD REMEDY.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade*.

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c., but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past five years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Prices of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen it Mightier than the Sword." in another column.

A New Fortune for the Handkerchief.

Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,

Night Blooming Cereus,

Night Blooming Cereus,

Night Blooming Cereus,

Night Blooming Cereus,

Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR 'PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

Sold by Druggists generally.

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative.

A CHALLENGE TO TEST.

There are many preparations in the market advertised to restore faded and gray hair. People seeing the advertisements are unable to decide which is preferable, and using one or two, and failing to derive the expected benefits, conclude that they are all humbugs. That it may be known which can be relied upon, the undersigned, proprietors of

HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE

propose that some well-known persons, to be agreed upon, disinterested and of unquestioned integrity, designate one person, whose hair has become gray, to the proprietor of each preparation, to restore it. Each proprietor to use nothing but his own preparation, and the person to use nothing else while the test is making. The certificate of the result to be published in all the principal papers of the country at the expense of the unsuccessful competitors.

JOSEPH HOYT & CO., No. 10 University-place, N.Y.

Papers containing HOYT'S Hiawatha advertisement please copy.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Rank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.

Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Leslie's Ginger Wine.

A Healthful Tonic.

A Refreshing Beverage.

A Delightful Wine.

For sale by all the leading grocers in the City.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.) also the delivery of the nostrils, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 304 Pearl-st., New-York.

The Celebrated Craig Microscope is mailed, prepaid, for $2 25; or with 3 beautiful mounted objects for $3; with 26 objects, $5; by HENRY CRAIG, No. 336 Broadway, second floor, New-York. Discount to dealers.

Hotel Arrivals.—A Complete List of Arrivals at the Hotels up to 9 A. M., will be published every morning in the *Daily News*.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 109.—Feb. 6, 1864.

43 5, 48, 34, 75, 42, 65, 10, 70, 36, 49, 52, 23, 73.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 109.—Feb. 6, 1864.

8, 36, 33, 45, 26, 38, 6, 59, 75, 34, 67, 7, 52.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.

EXTRA CLASS 63—Feb. 6, 1864.

51, 34, 9, 27, 32, 50, 18, 57, 76, 42, 38, 14, 54, 8.

CLASS 64—Feb. 6, 1864.

72, 70, 60, 28, 73, 53, 5, 67, 27, 77, 30, 76, 11.

Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers Covington, Ky.

MESSRS. SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO. are authorized to receive deposits and make collections on our account. Z. E. SIMMONS & CO.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

WATCHES—FINE GOLD WATCHES.—Fine Gold Hunting Case Cylinder Escapement Watches for Ladies, $35, $36, $40, $45, $50 to $75, each. Fine Gold Hunting Case Detached Levers, full jewelled, for Ladies, $45, $50, $55, $60, $70, $80, $90, $100, $150 to $200, each. Gold Hunting Enamelled Watches, for Ladies, $65, $70, $80, $95, $105, $106, $125, $150 to $300, each, some with diamonds outside. Gold Watches for Ladies, as low as $25, $30, $36 and $38, each. Fine Gold Hunting Case English Patent Levers for Gentlemen, $80, $90, $100, $125, $150, $175 to $350, each. GEO. C. ALLEN, 415 Broadway.

One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st. Watches sent by mail or express, to all parts of the country, without extra charge. All warranted.

LADIES' GILT COMBS—NEW STYLES—FROM PARIS—Two, three, Four, Six Eight, Ten and Fifteen Dollars each. GEO. C. ALLEN. For sale by No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

LADIES' FINE GOLD BRACELETS—NEW STYLES.—EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY-FIVE to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN. No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

BURDICK'S WINDOW BLIND SLAT Locks keep the slats of the blinds at any desired angle, and securely locks them when shut. For sale at all hardware stores, and by the PATENT METALLIC WEATHER GUARD COMPANY, No. 644 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st., sole agents.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE FORTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF the Methodist Episcopal Church will be held in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, 1864, at 7 o'clock. P. M. Addresses will be made by Rev. Wilbur Nisbet, D. D., Rev. Matthew Hale Smith, and Rev. Dr. Bowman, President of the Indiana Asbury University. There will be no collection. No postponement on account of the weather.

CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE JEWS.—A sermon will be preached on this subject on SUNDAY EVENING, in Christ's Church, corner of 5th-av. and 35th-st., by the Rev. Dr. COXE. An address will also be made, giving an account of the operations and prospects of the work. A collection will be taken up in aid of the society. Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

CHRISTIAN UNION.—THE NINTH SERMON in the series will be preached by Rev. J. L. SHOCK, D. D., pastor of the 10th-st. Evangelist Lutheran Church, in the Madison-av. Baptist Church, corner of East 31st-st., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Christian Love*. Union Prayer meeting, THURSDAY EVENING, in Home Chapel, No. 29 East 20th-st., at 7½ o'clock.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT WILL PREACH in the Bloomingdale Church, on 43d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., on *The Successful Church—Illustrated by Gideon's Three Hundred Men*, Judges, vii.; and at 7½ P. M., to the young, *On Motives to Early Piety*. Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock. Preaching every evening in the week, except Saturday.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES R. DUDS, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock, evening. Subject in evening—*Ignorance and False Religion*—being a continuation of the course of lectures on "Pilgrim's Progress." Sabbath School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

SOUTH CHURCH LECTURES.—SECOND SERIES, being discourses on "Christian Life," delivered in the South Baptist Church, 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Rev. THOMAS D. ANDERSON, D.D., will preach the sixth of this series of practical sermons, on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 7, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Bible and Christian Life*.

THE UNITED STATES IN PROPHECY.—Rev. NEWTON BOSTON, Pastor of the State-st. Congregational Church, (near Hoyt-st.,) Brooklyn, is preaching a series of sermons on *The United States in Prophecy*, every Sunday evening. The seventh discourse TO-MORROW, at 7½ P. M. Preaching, also, at 10½ A. M.

MARINERS' CHURCH OF THE NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY, corner of Madison and Catharine sts. Seats free. Preaching next SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., by the pastor, Rev. A. MCGLASHAN. Communion at 3 P. M. Evening, 7½; monthly concert for seamen, with extracts from correspondence, addresses, &c.

"POOR FUND."—REV. C. C. COSS, REV. MR. DEFOREST, agent for Hilton Head; GEORGE W. BUNGAY, Esq., and others, will speak in behalf of a fund for soldiers families, at Hope Chapel, SUNDAY EVENING. Discourse on a *Future Life* at 10½, and a children's meeting at 3 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—LECTURES on *Bunyan's Holy War*. The fourth lecture will be delivered by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, in the Church of the Puritans, ON SUNDAY EVENING, on *the Means of Emanuel in person, with his forces, for the Conquest of the Town of Mansoul*. Services at half-past seven.

REV. JAMES M. PHILLIPS WILL preach in the First J. W. Baptist Church, 23d-st., on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock; and Rev. ERSKINE MEDWINTON will preach in the evening at 7½ o'clock. The Lord's Supper will be administered at the close of the morning service.

THE SEVENTH OF THE COURSE OF SERMONS ON THE LITURGY will be preached by Rt. Rev. Geo. BURGESS, D. D., on SUNDAY EVENING, the 7th inst., in the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st. Subject—*The Position an Inspired Liturgy*. Services to commence at 7½ P. M.

FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, "DU ST. ESPRIT," West 22d-st., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Feb 7. Morning services, by the Rector, Rev. Dr. VERREN, comm

The New-York Times, Sunday, February 7, 1864.

AUCTION SALES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RUPTURE CURED.

PERSONAL.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

THE NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

FINANCIAL

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, subject to check at sight. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD purchased and sold on commission.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 BROADWAY, corner Dietz-place.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF
WASHINGTON
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 179 Broadway, corner Dietz-place.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Eight (8) per cent. is this day declared, payable on demand to the Stockholders or their legal representatives.
By order of the Board,
HENRY W. FOWLER, Cashier.

NOTICE.—ALL FRENCH NOTES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED and withdrawn from circulation. Holders will please present them for redemption at the office of the Company, No. 179 Broadway, New-York City.
By order of the Board of Directors,
W. H. LOTHROP, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand.
By order of the Board,
JOHN W. MORRAY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand.
By order of the Board,
WASHINGTON FOSS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand.
By order of the Board,
JOHN A. BYRON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand.
By order of the Board,
HENRY W. FOWLER, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand.
By order of the Board,
JOHN A. STEVENS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand.
By order of the Board,
JOHN D. JONES, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand.
By order of the Board,
JOHN A. STEVENS

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

OUR CITY GOVERNMENT.

Address to the Citizens of New-York on the Necessity of Reforming the City Government.

THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, }
OFFICE, No. 813 BROADWAY, Jan. 25, 1864. }

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK: Alarming abuses prevail in our City Government, to correct which requires your concerted and organized action. Frauds of the most serious nature have been successfully practiced for so long a period, that systematic plunder has become a profession by which hundreds have enriched themselves, and thousands more will follow them in the pillage of the City Treasury, unless an aroused and indignant people shall combine for protection against further robbery.

It is openly alleged, that the powers of the City Government are in the hands of a corrupt "ring," who defraud the people, waste our resources and our revenues, who award franchises of great value to private individuals, with little if any compensation to the City, swelling the annual expenditures of our Municipal Government to an amount oppressive alike to labor and capital, upon both of which it falls with equal and unnecessary severity.

The amount proposed to be raised this year by taxation for City and County is $13,500,000, with the prospect of being increased and added to by the Common Council and the Supervisors, to say nothing of the Legislature, to an extent making a grand total of $15,000,000," and while such large sums are asked for current expenditure, the debt of the City is rapidly increasing. It will be seen, on reference to official documents, that, in 1855, the City and County debt was $14,000,000, and that, in 1862, it had reached $29,351,849—an increase of more than 100 per cent. In 1855, with a population of 207,000, the expenses of the City Government were $1,036,000; in 1863, they were about $15,000,000; while the population has increased five-fold the expenses have increased twelve-fold. At this rate of increase of our City expenses and debt, it would, at no very distant day, amount to a confiscation of the income from the whole real estate of the City.

PROPERTY BELONGING TO THE CITY.

Valuable property belonging to the City, such as wharves, piers, ferries, markets and buildings, worth, at a moderate estimate, $40,000,000, has been so mismanaged as to yield but a trifling revenue, when, if properly and honestly managed, it might be made to yield an annual revenue, which would go very far towards paying the expenses of the City Government, and thereby sensibly lessen the burden of taxation.

WHARVES AND PIERS.

With two of the most majestic rivers in the world washing the shores of our City, and a bay of surpassing beauty, capable of accommodating the shipping of all the world, we have the most wretched system of wharves and piers known in any civilized country. Our great commercial interests require very different accommodations. Stone wharves and basins, resembling in some respects those of Liverpool and London, could be built under efficient and honest supervision, so as to yield a large revenue to the City, and afford ample and superior accommodations to vessels.

OUR STREETS.

The condition of our streets certainly claims prompt attention; they are badly paved, and many of them ill-constructed in filth, whereby disease is engendered, destroying the health and lives of hundreds, to say nothing of the great physical discomfort to all our citizens, and the sufferings inflicted on the horses that traverse them. To look at their condition it would naturally be supposed that a parsimonious City Government was unwilling to incur any expense to clean or keep them in order. But by reference to the City Inspector's Department, it will be seen, that there is an annual charge of nearly $300,000 for sweeping them—not half of which is necessary for that purpose, in fact, in several of the principal cities of Europe, the streets are kept in the best order without expense, the proceeds of the sale of the sweepings amply remunerating the contractors for the cleaning.

SANITARY REGULATIONS.

Owing to a failure to adopt and enforce a proper sanitary code, the mortality in New-York has become alarmingly great. Every citizen has good grounds for serious alarm, as is shown by all our official returns. Unless efficient and speedy measures are taken, the most serious consequences may be anticipated.

Life and health, in a great and crowded metropolis like this must not be trifled with. Estimating the population on this island at 1,000,000, it appears that at least 10,000 lives are annually sacrificed that might be saved were proper sanitary precaution enforced. This state of things bears with great severity upon the poorer portion of the people, whose houses are surrounded by an accumulation of causes of disease. Their interests and welfare should not be overlooked, as they have peculiar claims upon our sympathy and care.

IMPROVED DWELLINGS.

On reference to the regulations passed by the Legislature, it will be seen that in building tenement-houses too little has been in many instances disregarded. Too much care cannot be observed in erecting dwelling-houses intended for a large number of persons: light and thorough ventilation are indispensable to health. The City Government should be most careful to adopt and enforce all regulations that tend to ameliorate and improve the condition of the poor.

THE JUDICIARY.

An upright and impartial administration of the laws is alike indispensable to private happiness and public liberty. The Temple of Justice should be held sacred and its ministers should be eminently qualified by education, talent and reputation for the discharge of their important and exalted duties, as on the justice and wisdom of their decisions rest individual rights and social relations.

We can scarcely over-estimate the importance of this subject, and as great improvements can be made in this department, it is fitting at this time that public attention should be directed to it.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Our public schools also require attention. In some instances they have fallen under the control of incompetent and corrupt politicians, and their management is marked by extravagant expenditure and peculation. But these evils are by no means the greatest. Unprincipled men sometimes intrude themselves, and make their official position a cloak for their immorality. It is said that some school-officers take occasion to insult the teachers in the schools under their charge; and by improper proposals, accompanied by threats of removal, annoy those who are above reproach. Can a pure young mind be properly trained under such auspices? "The Public Schools are the most important institutions in the country. He who tampers with and corrupts them, aims a most cruel blow at the liberties and the prosperity of the nation throughout all future generations."

Public schools may be justly regarded as the great fountain of our future fortunes, and to the careful education of the rising generation we must look for the security of liberty itself. In them are deposited our best hopes, and upon their good or bad management will, to a great degree, depend the character of the generation that is to come after us. While some of our schools are creditably managed, many require a thorough revision.

OUR MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

It is to the highest degree important to the best interests of our City, that whatever evils exist in our Municipal Government, should be promptly remedied. The abuses that are so patent to all, which are constantly forced upon our attention, will not only continue for all time to come, unless suitable steps are taken to remove them, but they will increase. It remains to be seen whether the citizens of New-York are capable of realizing in their own case the possibility of honest, economical and efficient self-government. All their interests imperatively call for it, and we now propose that they shall make the attempt, and for the successful accomplishment of this important object, The Citizens' Association of New-York has been organized upon a permanent basis, with the purpose of devoting its energies, from year to year, to the establishment of an efficient, honest, economical City Government, characterized throughout by a careful adaptation of means to ends, in which all the departments shall be animated with an earnest desire to discharge their duties faithfully, and so render our Municipal Government a credit instead of a disgrace as the metropolis of America.

In order to accomplish this result, it is necessary that all well-disposed citizens should cordially co-operate with the Association by united and persevering efforts, from year to year, to elect, to our municipal offices honest and capable men, without regard to their opinions on State or national politics, who shall be retained in power so long as they faithfully discharge their duties.

At present the heads of departments are surrounded by a host of importunate dependants, by whose agency they obtained their positions, to whom necessity is law, and who constantly compel them to make the best use of their time by providing for themselves and their relations, at the public expense, without the slightest regard to the public good.

The Association will also use every practical means at their command to impart information to such portions of our community as may require it, in order that they may exercise intelligently their right of suffrage so as to secure for themselves the great blessings of a good government.

Liberty cannot be preserved unless the people will appreciate their sacred duty of voting only for men of known integrity of character. It should be remembered "*The Price of liberty is eternal vigilance.*"

THE BALLOT-BOX.

In order to reach and ascertain the will of the majority, it is necessary to have an honest and fair expression of it through the ballot-box. Fraudulent votes, cunningly introduced, poison, at the very fountain head, the source of all power, delegated by the people to their representatives. It is, therefore, an imperative necessity to adopt such means as will defeat all attempts to defraud the people out of the result of their suffrages, by means which it is generally alleged are now resorted to. The purity of the ballot-box must be maintained if liberty and good government are to be upheld.

OUR CITY CHARTER.

Great improvements could be made in our Charter; but as this is not an age distinguished by wise and judicious legislation, too much care cannot be taken in making changes to see that they will secure the objects sought to be attained.

If the revision of the present Charter could be placed in the hands of ten eminent citizens, qualified by experience and mature judgment to frame improvements, no doubt, a much better Municipal Government would be secured.

Our City Government has been spoken of in this paper as a whole, and its defects and outworkings referred to in their general results. Some of the departments have been creditably managed, and those in charge are entitled to the thanks of the community.

It is right and proper to commend the efforts of those who, in the midst of corruption, have stood firm in the faithful and honest discharge of their duties; such instances should be duly appreciated.

OUR NOBLE CITY.

The question now comes up to be fairly and squarely answered: Shall we make New-York an imperial City—a great and prosperous commercial centre, inviting capital and labor, by affording ample security to the one and profitable remuneration to the other, increasing in wealth, influence, and importance from year to year, filled with beauty, convenience and comfort, and affording happy homes to millions, thus fulfilling its great destiny? or shall we abandon it to swarms of corrupt office-holders and office-seekers who are making its government a by-word and a reproach, and whose course tends to inevitable ruin?

If a pure and efficient government can be established in this City, its influence will be felt throughout the whole land. The influence of the press, the influence of capital and commerce, and the intimate relations sustained with all parts of our country, will do much to change and improve the condition of things elsewhere.

The citizens of New-York are to determine, by their own free act, whether they will enjoy all the blessings and advantages of good government, or suffer the evils flowing from a corrupt government. The issue is unavoidably presented. All those in favor of the objects sought to be attained are cordially invited to join the Citizens' Association, and by their combined efforts and influence, labor to secure so desirable a consummation.

In a general circular like this, touching briefly on so many important topics, a full and detailed plan by which the association proposes to accomplish its purposes, could not be given without making it of too great length.

This will form the subject of a subsequent communication to the public.

HAMILTON FISH, WILLIAM E. DODGE,
JOHN DAVID WOLF, PETER COOPER,
EDWARD S. JAFFRAY, JAMES M. BROWN,
WASH. R. VERMILYE, JONATHAN STURGIS,
MORRIS KETCHUM, J. F. D. LANIER.

Committee appointed at a meeting of the Citizens' Association, held Jan. 25, 1864, at No. 813 Broadway.

Police Boat No. 1.

WHAT THE FORCE DO AROUND THE HARBOR.

Police Boat No. 1, Capt. James Todd, commanding has become a feature of our harbor. Although a very modest and unassuming little craft, more real service has been accomplished by her and her active crew consisting of twelve men during the last two years she has been in commission, than by any other branch of the City government, requiring no greater outlay. The vessel is: extreme length, 105 feet; breadth of beam, 23 feet; depth of hold, 12 feet, and is one hundred and thirty tons burden, the engine being very powerful for the steamer's size. The arrangements of the boat are admirably adapted to the business in which she is engaged. In its forward part is located a powerful double steam fire-pump, to which can be made two attachments, and from which immense streams of water can be thrown upon any fire within reasonable distance. Upon this pump has depended the safety of a large amount of property at the different fires which have occurred along the river. The recent extensive conflagration of piers and shipping on the North River *was checked in its progress by the Police boat, which for more than thirty hours* was actively engaged throwing water on the flames, towing down piers, scuttling vessels, and dragging burning craft to the middle of the stream. Thousands on thousands of dollars were in this manner saved to the owners of property in the vicinity of the fire. This is only one instance out of very many where the police-boat has rendered invaluable service in checking extensive fires. Frequently warehouses are so situated along the docks as to make it almost impossible for engines to reach them. In such cases, when a fire occurs, the principal reliance is upon the police-boat. This little vessel is also of great service in cases of collisions, mutinies and ships on fire in the bay. In her connection with such matters, do well has she become known to our merchants, that when the slightest thing occurs on shipboard she is at once notified by them, or the Captains of vessels hoist the usual signal of distress—Union down. Within the last two years the brave officers and men of the Police-boat have been present at, and quelled, some of the most desperate and bloody mutinies that have ever taken place in our harbor. Besides the steamer, there are two small boats which are kept in active operation in saving lives of parties falling overboard, and in search of river-thieves. These river-thieves, who for some time, in consequence of numerous arrests, became rather shy, have again ventured out more boldly than ever. Our River Police find in this class of thieves a more dangerous body of men to contend with than has any existence on land. They have boats, and sometimes go in gangs of eight and ten, with a view to the wholesale plunder of vessels lying in the stream. When interrupted in their operations, they make a most desperate resistance. They are generally well-armed, and fight under cover of darkness as coolly and with as much persistence as a band of pirates. There are frequently disturbances on ships as they are about sailing, in consequence of the drunken condition of seamen shipped by boarding-house keepers. On such occasions it frequently becomes the duty of the Harbor Police to iron the men until they get sober.

Last Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, the usual hour for starting on the evening patrol of the vessel, our reporter being kindly invited by Capt. Todd to accompany him in one of his "round trips," availed himself of the opportunity for a sail. The patrol extended from the foot of Whitehall street to Blackwell's Island, returning by Gowanus Bay, Ellis' and Bedloe Islands, thence up the North River to Twenty-seventh-street, and back to the foot of Whitehall-street, making in the "round trip" a distance of not less than fifteen miles.

That Capt. Todd and his vigilant force are invulnerable, everyone interested in shipping, or doing business on the river docks, most cordially acknowledge. Police Boat No. 1 has become an "institution."

Meeting of the "Unconditional Union Central Committee."

A meeting of this body was held, pursuant to call, at Gibson's Building, corner Broadway and Thirteenth-street, Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock.

The meeting was called to order at about 8½ o'clock by A. C. ELLIS, Esq., Chairman of the Committee. After the minutes of the organizing meeting on Monday, Feb. 1, had been read and accepted, Mr. GREELEY, who came in meanwhile, addressed the meeting. After saying that the time has come when the words of DANIEL WEBSTER are realized, that "Union and liberty are one and inseparable, and the North is one and inseparable in its determination that liberty shall prevail, the speaker said he did not believe the war is yet over; alluded to the unprecedented complication of opposing forces which the loyal people have to encounter, and in spite of which they have gone far on the road to victory. He briefly sketched the progress of emancipation, foretold the complete success of the Union arms with proper vigor and wisdom, and showed the special money interest of New-York in freedom. As to the immediate objects of the meeting to night, he declared that he had no candidate for any office, and urged the plan of selecting candidates by means of requisitions signed by the best citizens, and calling upon the most suitable men to accept office.

Mr. MILLIKEN now offered a preamble and resolutions, saying that they expressed the views of those who mean to continue as faithful to the cause of liberty as in the early day, and who mean to prepare a proper platform before finding a candidate to stand upon it. The resolutions were as follows:

Whereas, Human Slavery for a longer series of years has endeavored to subvert, and to a great extent has perverted the pure doctrines of liberty, upon which our Government was founded, has demoralized our statesmen and corrupted our political organizations, and has for many years engrossed the public attention to the exclusion of the many questions essential to the welfare of the nation; and

Whereas, At last grown to the dimensions of a gigantic monster, it has insolently attempted to overthrow the institutions of freedom and the Government of a mighty nation; and with all the cruelties of civil war has desolated our land, has murdered the fathers and sons of a generous but just people, and has exposed us to insult and contempt from the despotic rulers among the nations of the world; and

Whereas, It is the only pretext for disloyalty at the North, the only strength of our enemies at the South, and the symbol of treason to humanity everywhere, and is the only obstacle in the path of a settlement of all questions arising out of the rebellion, and the ultimate and complete restoration of sectional harmony, fraternal concord and national unity: therefore

Resolved, That while realising that the armies of the rebellion must be put down by the soldiers of the Republic, it is the duty of the Union party solemnly to declare that it will move forward struggle for the total, absolute and permanent overthrow of human Slavery in the United States, not only by the exertion of every power at the disposal of the State and Federal Governments and citizens under the Constitution, thereby securing the emancipation of every slave and the protection of the personal liberty of every human being, untainted with crime, in the United States and every State and Territory thereof, and by nominating only such candidates as are zealous in the prosecution of these great ends.

Mr. Alderman DAVIES supported the resolutions, arguing against any compromise, and in favor of complete emancipation. Councilman CRIMMINS hoped that the meeting would express itself opposed to the expediency of adopting any particular candidate at present. The resolutions were then unanimously adopted, and directed to be published in the morning and evening papers.

Mr. STEDMAN submitted a resolution embodying the point desired by Mr. OAKEY, which was adopted, together with the others, as follows:

Whereas, The rebels in arms against our Government are exhausting all their resources in a last desperate effort to marshal their whole power for a final struggle; and the Union armies, if properly reinforced, will be enabled at one blow to secure the triumph of the Republic, the termination of the war and the speedy restoration of peace; therefore

Resolved, That we deprecate the premature discussion of the merits and claims of candidates for the Presidency, and all other subjects calculated to distract the attention of loyal men from their present pressing paramount duty, and earnestly invite our fellow-citizens, without distinction of party, to unite with us in vigorous and constant efforts to recruit the armies of the Union, until their strength shall place our victory beyond a peradventure.

The remaining business transacted related to details of organization.

The officers of this committee, which is intended to effect a political organization of the radical Union men in the City, are as follows:

President, ADAM C. ELLIS; Vice-Presidents, B. F. Mudgett, Charles Gould, W. T. B. Milliken and Andrew Williman; Recording Secretaries, H. C. Barber and A. N. Lewis; Corresponding Secretary, E. C. Stedman; Treasurer, J. B. Robinson.

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN EAST 24TH-ST.

A Six-Story Building Destroyed—Loss About $150,000.

At about 6 o'clock last evening a most destructive fire broke out in the large six-story building known as the Empire Works, situated on East Twenty-fourth-street, running through to Twenty-fifth-street, which, before it could be extinguished, resulted in the entire destruction of the building and contents. The fire originated on the sixth floor of the building, in the drying-room of the twine factory of R. BOSSON, and spread through the whole building with fearful rapidity, enveloping everything it could reach in destruction. Owing to the great height of the premises, it was found almost impossible to throw water on the burning building, and it was owing to the almost superhuman exertions of the firemen that the flames were prevented from spreading to the adjoining buildings. At one time it was thought that the fire would be prevented from spreading below the third floor, but the flames, defying all efforts to check them, spread on all through the premises. The contents will prove an entire loss to the occupants. The following is a list of the occupants of the building and their losses:

SIXTH FLOOR.

R. Holden, twine manufacturer; loss about $7,000.
C. Seebold, pearl manufacturer; loss about $1,500.
C. A. Williams & Co., weavers; loss about $3,000.
Wm. Walton, hoop-skirt manufacturer; loss about $1,500.
Lemon & Goldly, hoop skirt manufacturers; loss about $1,000.
J. Mamer, manufacturer of pipes; loss about $1,000.

FIFTH FLOOR.

E Belling, manufacturer of maccaroni; loss about $12,000, partially insured.
Henry Meach, weaver; loss about $1,500.
Wm. S. Wells, tobacco; loss about $3,000.
Foster & Gregor, turners; loss $1,500.
Henry Hefferinger, weaver; loss $1,000.
John Sinclair, bonnet-wire; loss $1,000.

FOURTH FLOOR.

F. Ruden, weaver; loss $2,000.
P. Pryvovli, glass-cutter; loss $1,000.
J. Sause, agricultural implement manufacturer; loss $3,000.
J. Schumacher, maker of pearl keys; loss about $1,000.

THIRD FLOOR.

S. C. Walker, watch movements manufacturer; loss $1,000.
Osborn & Nevvessen, piano manufacturers; loss over $5,000.
S. Pixley, shovel maker; loss $2,000; no insurance.
J. F. Furnival, rope maker; loss about $10,000; partially insured in the Liverpool and London Insurance Company, and others.

SECOND FLOOR.

Wm. Braid, machinist; loss about $2,000.
C. H. Rougers, piano-forte manufacturer; loss about $3,000.
Leopold Schmidt, pipe factory; loss about $1,000.
J. Burkhardt, pipe factory; loss about $500.

FIRST FLOOR.

The west half of the first floor and a portion of the second floor were occupied by A. C. Leggett, as a feed mill; loss about $25,000; insured for $2,500 in the Security Insurance Company.

The east half of the first floor and parts of the second and third floors were occupied by W. D. Marvum, dealer in grain and feed; loss about $20,000; insured for $8,000.

G. Michael, tanner, who occupied the basement; loss about $500.

The insurance on the property of the tenants is very slight, most of them not being insured at all.

The building destroyed was six stories in height, about 60 feet wide, and 200 feet deep. The loss will probably amount to $40,000. It is owned by SAMUEL LEMONT, and is insured for $200,000, in the following companies: Pacific, St. Mark's, Astor, Hope, Stuyvesant, Security, Beekman, Peter Cooper and Hope, of Providence, R. I., and Hampden, of Massachusetts.

The east building is occupied on the first floor by HUDSON & MCCREADY, sugar refiners; second floor and part of third by E. S. WRIGHT, maker of gun-stocks; WM. ROBINSON, enameled cane-maker; HOVEY & BRO., manufacturers of hay cutters, and WM. COHEN, weaver. The stocks in their hands are considerably damaged by water.

Captain CANNON and sergeants, of the Eighteenth Precinct, with the aid of reserves from the adjoining precincts, rendered very efficient service at the scene of the fire.

The Problem of a United Church under Consideration.

The following letters show that there is a growing interest on this, the great subject of a united Church:

NEW YORK, Jan. 21, 1864.

To the Rev. Dr. Dix:

DEAR SIR: Having heard of your sermon on the "Nicene Creed" as basis of Christian union, and feeling an interest in the series of sermons now being delivered in the Twenty-eighth street Church by Clergymen of different evangelical denominations, having reference to some proper basis of Christian unity, we cordially unite in requesting you to deliver it as one in this course.

S. D. BURCHARD,
HENRY D. WESTON,
HENRY KIMBALL,
JOSEPH F. THOMPSON,
H. B. RIDGWAY.

TRINITY PARISH, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1864.

Rev. Dr. Burchard, Rev. Dr. Thompson, Rev. Dr. Weston, Rev. Dr. Ridgway and Rev. Henry Kimball:

DEAR SIRS: Your very kind and courteous letter is at hand. You invite me to preach a sermon on the Nicene Creed, as one of a course now being delivered in the Twenty-eighth-street Church. Upon very careful consideration, I have reached the conclusion that that the sermon in question would not be suitable for use in the manner proposed. It would, however, give me pleasure to prepare a special discourse and preach it at the church named in your letter, if the time of delivering it could be deferred. I am so pressed with engagements and appointments to preach, with the preparation of a special sermon upon a very important subject, as well as with the preparation of a course of six lectures to be delivered during Lent, that I could not for a month, at least, find time to carry out my wishes in regard to your invitation. In conversation with Mr. KIMBALL, I have already learned that the use of the Episcopal service would be expected, as that would be a necessary condition to my ministering in Twenty-eighth-street. I believe much of the people of your letter has awakened very deep thoughts; and that no effort on my part shall be wanting to promote, so far as I can consistently, the cause of the visible unity of Christ church on earth.

I remain, reverend and dear Sirs, respectfully your servant in Christ,

J. MORGAN DIX, Rector Trinity Church.

Since the above was received arrangements have been made to continue this course on "Christian Union," under the auspices of the "Union Church," now about organizing in Home Chapel. They will be preached hereafter on Sabbath evenings in different churches. Dr. DIX will preach a sermon presenting his views, in the Broadway Tabernacle. Dr. J. L. SNOCK, of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, will preach in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, this evening. Drs. COX, WESTON, THOMPSON, and many others, will present their views in churches of opposite denominational views. Regular service will also be opened in Home Chapel, Twenty-ninth-street, to further this idea of one church on earth.

American Bible Society.

The stated meeting of the Managers was held at the Bible-house, Astor-place, on Thursday, the 4th inst., at 3½ P. M., WM. B. CROSBY, Esq., in the Chair, assisted by Revs. L. SWAN, JAMES LEMOE and FRANCIS HALL, Esqs. The decease of Rev. GARDEN SHELTON, a member of the Board, was announced, whereupon Rt. Rev. Bishop LEE, of Iowa, read the 90th Psalm and offered prayer. Two new auxiliaries were recognized: one in Indiana, the other in Iowa. Communications were received from the Maryland Bible Society, respecting their hearty coöperation in the work of this Institution, and commending its action in relation to the distribution of the Scriptures in the South; from the United States Christian Commission, with an account of the distribution of books granted by this society, amounting to 260,276 volumes; from Rev. JAMES RANKIN, Monterey, with an account of Bible work in Mexico; from Rev. L. S. JACOBY, Bremen, asking permission to use funds granted by this society, to make stereotype plates of the Testament and Psalms, which was granted; from Rev. J. J. AUDEBEZ, Paris, Secretary of the French and Foreign Bible Society, requesting the transmission of funds already appropriated but not paid; from Rev. E. WAR DENNIS, Curaçao, sending the Gospel by Luke in the Creolese language, and requesting its publication, which was granted; from Rev. I. G. BLISS, Constantinople, in regard to funds required for Bible work the coming year, and in regard to the further printing of the Scriptures. Grants of books were made, amounting to nearly 70,000 volumes. They were for distribution in Richmond and Georgia; to Confederate prisoners at Johnston's Island and Columbus; for camps and hospitals in the army; for contrabands in Virginia; to the Christian Commission; for Venezuela and Lima, S. A.; with several smaller grants, including twelve volumes, in raised letters, for the blind. In money, $2,000 were granted to the American and Foreign Christian Union, for the distribution of the Scriptures in Italy, Greece, and elsewhere. An agent was appointed for Nebraska and Dacotah Territories, and another for South America. The meeting was unusually large and interesting.

A New Way to Pay Old Debts.

ARREST FOR SENDING A THREATENING LETTER.

MRS. PALVY, a respectable lady residing in Yorkville, received, a day or two since, the following letter:

MADAM: I am a man of few words. You must send me $10, or one of your family will have to die. It must be sent right away by the Post-office. If I do not get it by Saturday morning, I will do what I say. Send it to JOHN WATSON, No. 119 Nassau-street, right off.

JOHN WATSON.

On the receipt of this epistle, Mrs. PALVY naturally became somewhat alarmed, and after consultation with her friends, she communicated with Postmaster WAKEMAN. The whole matter was, at the instance of Mr. W., placed in the hands of Detective GILMORE, of the Post-office. Yesterday morning the latter sent a letter neatly written in a feminine hand, to WATSON, as follows:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1864.

Mr. John Watson, No. 119 Nassau-street:

I received your note and beeten to send you the $10 you demand, although I am not owing you. Mrs. PALVY.

At the same time a note addressed to WATSON and containing $10, in bogus money, was deposited in the Post-office. Soon after a man appeared at the window of the Post-office and asked if there were any letters for JOHN WATSON. He received an affirmative answer from the clerk, who by the way was let into the secret of the decoy. The man said his name was not WATSON. The clerk said it was against the rules of the office to deliver letters to other than the persons to whom the same were addressed without a written order. The applicant disappeared and soon after returned with the following order in writing:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1864.

Please to deliver all letters for self to the bearer, and oblige JOHN WATSON, No. 119 NASSAU street.

Upon this order the *decoy letter* was promptly delivered to the messenger, who started up Liberty-street, closely followed up by Officer GILMORE. When near Broadway the man stopped, tore open the letter, and was on the point of pocketing the money when Officer GILMORE suddenly made him prisoner. When taken to the station-house he gave his name as JOHN MCCABE, and confessed that he sent the threatening letter to Mrs. PALVY. In explanation of his conduct he stated that he had contracted a debt which he felt himself bound to pay, and having no money, he adopted this plan to raise funds. He is a young man, and says he resides in Eighty-third-street, near Mrs. PALVY's residence. Justice HOGAN committed the accused to the Tombs for examination, which will take place on Monday.

Arrival of the Indian Warrior, Irataba.

This distinguished Indian warrior, Chief of the Mojaves, Wallapas, Toutes, Apaches and Chimanevas, arrived last evening at the Metropolitan Hotel, accompanied by Capt. JOHN MOSS, from California, on the steamer OCEAN QUEEN. IRATABA commands 9,000 warriors, who live mostly in Arizona Territory. The Chief is a splendid specimen of physical development. *He is about fifty years of age, six feet two* inches in height, and very muscular. Although for a long time a terror to white settlers, he has within the last few years become very friendly. His battles with our soldiers and fights with hostile tribes are said to have been conducted with an extraordinary degree of generalship. IRATABA comes North, using his own expression, "to see where so many pale faces come from." He proposes spending a few days in this City, when he will visit Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and finally take his departure West, returning home by the overland route.

The New Call for Troops.

EIGHT THOUSAND MEN ALREADY ENLISTED.

In the first ten Congressional Districts of this State, embracing New-York City and Brooklyn, 7,003 soldiers have been enlisted from October, when the call for three hundred thousand more men was made, up to Jan. 30. This week about 600 have been recruited, making the aggregate 7,700 men. Subjoined is the weekly statement of enlistments:

Month ending Nov. 30	770
Week ending Dec. 5	339
Week ending Dec. 12	391
Week ending Dec. 19	591
Week ending Dec. 26	490
Week ending Jan. 2	696
Week ending Jan. 9	1,062
Week ending Jan. 16	719
Week ending Jan. 23	700
Week ending Jan. 30	803
Total	7,000

More Developments.

A number of our merchants hitherto standing in loyal repute, it is rumored, are seriously implicated by the exposures contained in the papers of J. C. RANKINE, who is now enjoying a season of leisure in Fort Lafayette. Surveyor ANDREWS secured the documents, and slowly and reluctantly are they unearthing treason in the shape of participation in blockade-running. Surveyor ANDREWS, it is said, is determined to get at all the facts, let suffer who may, and has sensibly given himself to this end. That somebody will be injured is the current report and belief.

Court of General Sessions.

BEFORE JUDGE RUSSELL.

JOSEPH LEENY was placed at the bar yesterday morning, and plead guilty to an indictment for burglary in the 2d degree. Judge RUSSELL said that the crime which he had been guilty of was alarmingly on the increase, and it was the determination of the court to punish all who were found guilty of burglary with severity. The prisoner, however, had presented evidence of good character. He had fought bravely in the army and been discharged honorably. The judgment of the Court would be suspended and the prisoner was discharged.

The Court adjourned until Monday.

Teachers' Association—Annual Festival.

The annual festival of our City Teachers' Association on Saturday evening, in the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, was an occasion of much interest, and deserves more than the brief notices given of it. President NICHOLS, of the Free Academy, occupied the chair. Many of the prominent teachers of the City, several members of the Board of Education, and distinguished friends of education were present. Columbia College, the Free Academy and the Common Schools were well represented.

The President made a brief opening address urging upon teachers the importance of combination of effort in carrying forward the objects of the association, and closed by inviting the audience to a repast in an adjoining room, to which full justice was done.

The supper having been disposed of, brief and pithy speeches followed. Ex-President CURTIS, of the Board of Education, responded to the toast proposed by Prof. WEBBER, of the Free Academy: "The Common School System of New-York." He dwelt at some length upon the school systems of France and of other countries of Europe, compared them with our own, and saw many points in which he thought our system excelled all others.

Prof. DAVIES, formerly an instructor at West Point, spoke upon "Military Education." His allusions to the early character and history of some of our patriot Generals who passed through that institution, and particularly the strong and complimentary terms in which he spoke of the youthful MITCHELL and GRANT, were received with much applause. The Professor closed his speech by paying a high compliment to the teachers of our Public Schools, and proposed—"The Common School Teachers of New-York."

Mr. J. H. FANNING, Principal of Ward School No. 12, was called upon to respond for the teachers. He said that he came to listen, not to speak. He, however, was pleased to notice that the nature of the teacher's work and his worth were appreciated. Some thought that teachers did not have their proper *status* in society. He believed, however, that faithful and competent teachers not only deserved a high place in public esteem, but that they generally attained the position and influence in society to which their abilities and merits entitled them. The capable and earnest teacher would be found to be a gentleman in social life, and an intelligent and influential citizen. In his judgment, the humble teacher of the alphabet was entitled to the thanks of the community equally with the teacher who led older pupils over the more extensive fields of investigation and research. He alluded to the self-denying labors of the teachers, their monthly comparison of notes or discussions in the association of the best modes of teaching, and thought that the liberality of the Board of Education in providing and furnishing rooms, library cases, &c., was well bestowed. As much of the efficiency and usefulness of any system of education depended upon the character of the measures adopted by those who had the oversight of the same, he concluded by proposing, "The Board of Education and the Local Boards; to their wise legislation much of the success and benefit of our City school system is justly to be attributed."

Commissioner HATCH, of the Board of Education, responded. He was gratified with this interview with the teachers of the City. He thought that teachers, as a body, were not appreciated as they should be. A change, however, seemed to be coming over the public mind. The Board of Education, at a recent meeting, gave some proof of their estimate of teachers by making provision for adding 20 per cent. to the salaries of all the teachers in their schools, and this too almost unasked by the teachers. This provision had been responded to by many of the local boards. He closed by congratulating the association upon their favorable prospects.

JAMES W. GERARD, Esq., gave a detailed statement of some of the European systems of education, contrasted them with our own, and spoke in high terms of the Public Schools of our City.

Dr. WEBBER, of the Free Academy, and Prof. J. B. THOMPSON, President of the New-York State Teachers' Association, spoke in fitting terms of the elevated nature of the teacher's work, dealing not with mere merchandise of dollars and cents, but with the immortal mind. It was on this account that the teacher's calling merited a position above that of any business that concerned mere material interests.

Mr. S. M. PERKINS, in alluding to the Board of Superintendents, brought some well-timed remarks from Assistant Superintendent CALKINS.

Prof. WEBBER, in a few spirited allusions to the press, called out brief responses from several representatives of the City press who were present. The whole affair passed off very pleasantly.

Obituary.

We regret to have to record the death of Mr. DUDLEY PERSEN, a well-known and highly esteemed merchant of this City, which event took place at his residence here, on Friday last. Mr. PERSEN was a younger member of a family holding high position and large estates in the County of Galway, Ireland. When very young he emigrated to this country to do the battle of life, and by his industry and enterprise raised himself to the position of head of the house of PERSEN & BROOKS, paper merchants. Mr. PERSEN was a man of most generous and kindly nature, and his death will be regretted by a large circle of friends, to whom his many noble qualities of heart most warmly endeared him. The funeral will take place from St. Bartholomew's, corner of Great Jones-street and Lafayette-place, at 2 o'clock.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—The members of the Institute favorable to the election of S. D. TILLMAN, Esq., as Corresponding Secretary, are invited to meet at the Institute rooms on Monday evening at 7½ o'clock.

"HOW TO READ CHARACTER."—See the *Illustrated Phrenological Journal* for February, in which Physiognomy, Physiology, Phrenology, Psychology and Ethnology are elucidated. Only 15c. by first post, or $1 00 a year. FOWLER & WELLS.

A class of gentlemen and ladies meet Wednesday and Friday evenings, at 7½ o'clock, for private instruction in Phrenology, at No. 308 Broadway.

MARRIED.

WICKHAM—HARLEY.—On Saturday, Feb. 6, ANTHONY WICKHAM to MARY HARLEY.

☞ English papers please copy.

DIED.

ALLEN.—On Saturday, Feb. 6, GRACE BROWN, daughter of the late Theodore Allen, in the 16th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 178 East 15th-st., on Monday, the 8th inst., at 2 P. M.

BOGUE.—*On Saturday morning, Feb. 6, H. W. BOGUE,* in the 26th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, and those of his brothers, Thomas and James, are requested to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 416 6th-av., on Monday, at 1 o'clock.

BURNS.—Suddenly, on Saturday morning, Feb. 6, of erysipelas, JOHN CARPENTER, infant son of Augustine W. and Caroline W. Burtis, aged 5 months and 6 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 231 Gold-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

CHRISTIE.—At Clifton, Staten Island, on Friday, Feb. 5, Col. ROBERT CHRISTIE, in the 66th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Sunday,) the 7th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his son, Robert Christie, Jr. His remains will be taken to Troy.

MANNING.—On Friday, Feb. 5, MARY E., wife of Joseph Manning, Jr.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 109 West 36th-st., on Sunday, the 7th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

NICHOLS.—In Fairfield, Conn., on Thursday, Feb. 4, SAMUEL A. NICHOLS, Esq., in the 78th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the Congregational Church, in Fairfield, on Monday, the 8th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M. A train leaves 27th-st. station at 11¾ A. M.

PERSEN.—On Friday, Feb. 5, DUDLEY S. PERSEN, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Lafayette-place and Great Jones-st., on Sunday, the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock.

WATSON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Feb. 5, Major JONAH WATSON, U. S. Marine Corps.

His relatives and friends, and those of his father-in-law, Warren Murdock, are invited to attend his funeral, from No. 36 Garden-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

WILDER.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Feb. 6, ABEL WILDER, M. D., late of Blackstone, Mass., aged 77 years and 6 months.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 94 West 30th-st., this day, (Sunday,) at 12½ o'clock P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

FEB. 6—*In steamship Edinburgh, from Liverpool*—W. Audley, lady and 2 children; W. Wilkinson, lady and infant; W. Adams, lady and child; Mrs. S.